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MAINE VOTERS CAST REPUBLICAN BALLOT; ROOSEVELT NERVOUS

G.O.P. Gains Certain as State Foreshadows U.S. Results According to Belief

DEWEY IN THE LIMELIGHT

Sure to Win New York Governorship; Election Returns Gloomy for Democrats

By MASAO DODO

President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States and his political lieutenants are nervously watching the election returns today as the picture of the situation remains confused even after the polls opened throughout the United States early November 3 for the elections of 34 State Governors, 33 Senators, 432 members of the House of Representatives as well as thousands of other men for public offices.

All indications, reported here through neutral channels this morning, appeared to point toward substantial gains by Republicans largely due to the growing public dissatisfaction with the Democratic administration. The round-up of the situation on the eve of the elections included such gloomy forecasts for the Roosevelt camp as follows:

"The curtain fell tonight on the national election campaign, which, despite best efforts of politicians, not once succeeded in distracting public attention from war news," one American news agency is reported to have declared. "A different reception being given to the campaign reflected the lack of interest. In the elections themselves as a result of public apathy. The Congressional elections definitely lack luster, and interest is concentrated in the gubernatorial campaigns—not because of several expected shifts from Democrats to Republicans but because of the effect they may have on the 1944 Presidential race."

Many Against Roosevelt

The general confusion was further confounded as the scathing attack on the Roosevelt administration regarding its conduct of war efforts by Wendell Willkie and others contributed toward rising antagonism against the members of Roosevelt's high council. The adverse effect of this on the Democrats is indicated by the following comment of an American observer as reported by the same American news agency.

"Willkie's warnings are being taken seriously among wide circles and it is expected that the public discussions of these questions will become intensified. In general, America's strategy for victory is causing great concern to wide circles which seem to feel that this strategy has not yet been fully clarified and established. Voices are raised calling for greater clarity on this matter and Willkie's reports are taken as significant contribution."

Although opinions vary as to the possibility of an upset of the present balance of power in Congress, even Democrats are reported admitting that Republicans are likely to gain some strength which might possibly gain a Republican control of the House. A Gallup poll taken a short time ago gave Democrats advantage of 51 to 41 per cent over Republicans while one usually competent American forecaster predicted Republican victories in seven out of ten Congressional contests outside the solid South, thus giving a Republican control of the House. The state of Maine, which held its elections ahead of all other States, elected a Republican Governor, a Republican Senator and three Republican Representatives.

Republican Gains Certain

Conservative estimates in the United States are reported to be giving Republicans the gain of 30 seats in the House and seven in the Senate, hardly enough to overturn the present Democratic domination in either of the chambers.

The most important Republican gains, however, are expected to come in the gubernatorial elections with Republican Thomas E. Dewey being a heavy favorite to win in the state of New York and another Republican, John W. Bricker, appearing the certain winner in Ohio. One or both of these men may play

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Foreign Minister Tani Honors Writers

Writers from Japan, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, North China and Central China, who are now attending the Greater East Asia Writers' Conference in Tokyo were feted yesterday at the Dai Toa Kaikan. Shown above is Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, concurrently President of the Board of Information, delivering an address before the gathering.

WASHINGTON ADMITS PLANE-CARRIER LOSS IN S. PACIFIC BATTLE

Says Japan Suffered Certain Damage But Fails to Mention Actual Sinking

PRESS IRRITATED OVER LIES

Advises War Authorities to Desist From Staging Fight After Hollywood Fashion

Domei

ZURICH, November 2.—The Washington Government, always stingy to admit its war reverses, has just published the loss of "one" aircraft carrier in the recent Battle of the South Pacific, adding that "Japan on its side suffered a certain amount of damage." A newspaper report from New York, however, remarked in this connection that the Washington announcement did not reveal the sinking of a single Japanese vessel in the naval battle.

The American press, according to the same report, is putting up a united front against their Government's habitual concealment of their war reverses and even went the length of declaring that the Government should refrain from staging a battle after the Hollywood manner.

A Zuricher Zeitung correspondent, reporting from London, revealed that Britain is dissatisfied with the manner in which the United States is conducting the current war, and that all British journals are openly criticizing the American war strategy.

Meantime, all American papers affiliated with the Hearst interests, are said to be protesting against the Washington Government. One of these papers is quoted to have said in substance:

Proper Step to Take

"The American Government should be primarily concerned over how to win on the Pacific war front. America's total fighting power should be concentrated to smash the Japanese Forces in the Pacific. If this is not done, there will be an endless succession of defeats on our side."

Another London report has just revealed that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, will visit Washington. This report is full of significance when it is considered that the recent dismissal of Rear-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley as commander of the Allied fleet in the Southwest Pacific was reportedly connected with the latter's unfriendly relations with the former.

Meanwhile, a Washington dispatch in the Times, London, is said to have stated in this connection: "The American defeat in the South Pacific at the hands of the Japanese Navy ought to have been anticipated beforehand. That the dismissal of Ghormley made just before the battle only contributed to our defeat."

Hidaka Arrives in Peking

PEKING, November 3.—Shinrokuro Hidaka, newly appointed Ambassador to Rome, reached Peking at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday from Nanking by air. Immediately after his arrival here, he visited the local Japanese Embassy where he had a talk with Minister Shiozaki.

Successful Foray on Kweilin Field Morning Exercise for 'Wild Eagles'

Strong Nippon Formation Sighting Chiang Nest On Saturday Blows Up Depot and Planes in Twinkling of Eye; Enemy Afraid to Fight

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, November 3.—The surprise raid on Chungking's airdrome at Kweilin, Kwangsi Province, by a powerful formation of Japanese bombers in the morning of last Saturday proved conclusively the undefatigable fighting spirit of the Japanese warbirds and the weakness of the enemy airmen, it was revealed today when a detailed account of the raid was given.

A large formation of Japanese bombers escorted by some fighters, it was announced, took off from an undisclosed base early in the morning through the crispy autumnal morning air. When the formation appeared just above the enemy field at Kweilin, 12 Curtiss P-40 planes were just about to start taking off.

The Japanese attackers lost no time to track these planes about to fly. The "Wild Eagles" in an instant set fire to one of the enemy planes on the ground. Though the enemy airmen managed to fly their craft, one of them met a tragic end when his plane smashed into the top of a hill. Two more planes in a jiffy were destroyed.

Not satisfied with this achievement, the Imperial fighters bombed all the enemy planes that could be found on the airfield. These were either hit into bits or burned.

The unit commander who led this raid said to a Domei reporter after the raid:

"The enemy seemed completely terrified by our indomitable fighting spirit. So it was quite apparent that all the enemy planes which started from the airfield did so without any intention of meeting us. The enemy is afraid to fight us."

REPEATED SETBACKS IN N. AFRICAN BATTLE TIRING BRITISH FORCE

Beaten Back in Every Attempt To Gain Ground by Axis Desert Fighters

ROMMEL STALKING ENEMY

Cagey German Marshal Watching for Signs of Weakening In Foe's Ranks

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, November 3.—Regarding the war situation on the Egyptian front, the Italian High Command announced on Tuesday as follows:

"The British forces on the Egyptian front carried out fierce attacks against the Axis forces on Monday. However, the German and Italian combined forces successfully checked the British advance by counter-attacks.

"In that battle, the Axis forces destroyed 90 British tanks and shot down 15 enemy planes. A fierce battle is still being fought on that front."

Britishers Giving Up

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—The British army in North Africa, which has failed to penetrate the Axis positions, is gradually being compelled to give up the struggle against their opponents, it is believed here.

Reports from London indicate that the German-Italian forces in the Egyptian front are in a perfectly secure position with mines laid in three lines before them. There is, on the other hand, the all-sweeping German air force under the direct command of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, which is daily engaged in relentlessly bombing British tanks with successful results.

The British still frequently take the offensive to cross the mine-buried lines with the infantry units in the lead. To counteract these attacks, the Axis forces employ their infantry equipped with anti-tank guns. It is by virtue of these guns that the British tanks have been utterly demolished.

The Axis forces are patiently waiting for the time when the fighting power of the British has been consumed through these repeated futile attempts to penetrate the Axis positions. Then the Axis forces will be completely freed to deliver the final death blow.

Britishers Again Repulsed

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, November 2.—Ten days have already passed since the British forces commenced their offensive operation on the Egyptian front on October 24, and fighting is still raging between the Axis and the Allied armies without any day of rest. On November 1, British forces attempted again to land on the coast behind El Alamein, but they were repulsed after a severe battle.

With many torpedo boats, the British army is watching for an opportunity to make a landing on the coast. Meanwhile, the battle in the El Alamein front is becoming more fierce daily.

On November 1, 100 Australian soldiers were taken prisoners, making the total number of Allied war prisoners more than 2,000.

R.A.F. Repulsed

Domei

LISBON, November 2.—According to advices from the North African front, Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of the British Eighth Army, seems to have decided to launch a decisive battle against the Axis forces mobilizing all the strength of his army, as all the reserve units of the British forces resumed a terrific attack on the morning of November 2 against the narrow strip of zone between the Mediterranean coast and the railway line along the coast in the northernmost sector of the El Alamein front.

In collaboration with the land forces, the Royal Air Force, with large formations of its bombers, escorted by fighter planes, trying to penetrate deep into the Italo-German positions. Despite its numerical inferiority, the Axis air force succeeded in repulsing the invading air force, shooting down a large number of British and American aircraft. Many of the Allied bombers fled back

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INNER SPLIT GROWS IN CHUNGKING CAMP

Rising Prices, Allied Defeats Worsen Friction Between Chiangsters, Reds

Domei

HANKOW, November 3.—In the face of the soaring prices in Chungking-controlled areas and continued reverses of the Anglo-American forces in the current conflict, friction between the Chungking and Communist armies has been growing more marked, reports reaching here from Chungking revealed today.

The New Fourth Army, the reports indicated, has been increasing its effort to consolidate its own position against the Chungking forces, especially in the Wushan area.

According to the dispatch, Hsueh Yueh, Commander of the Ninth War Zone, recently ordered his troops to start a punitive drive against the New Fourth Army in view of the fact that the latter is charged with having caused the smashing defeat in the recent Changsha campaign. The newly-organized 13th Division and the Fifth and Eighth Columns of the Chungking guerrillas carried out surprise attacks against the New Fourth Army in regions both north and south of Tungshan respectively, and inflicted serious damage.

The New Fourth Army, on the other hand, caught up with the Fifth Unit of the newly-organized 18th Division in the Hanpinchiao and Hsiaoleishan area, west of Taya, and annihilated the Chungking troops after capturing Unit Commander Chen Chunghsin and some of his men.

In the Fifth War Zone, the report revealed, the 41st and 45th Armies under the command of Chen Cheng dealt a heavy blow to the New Fourth Army in sectors in the vicinity of Tawushan and Hsiaowushan. In retaliation, the reports disclosed, the New Fourth Army attacked the Fourth Brigade of the Chungking Peace Preservation Corps in the neighborhood of Paitsaoshan near Yinshan and after a serious engagement made the commander and his troops prisoners of war.

Subsequently, there occurred serious battles between the Sixth Columns of the Chungking guerrillas and the New Fourth Army in Pinlintsun, about 30 kilometers southwest of Wushan for 10 days from the middle of this month. As a result, both sides have suffered several hundred casualties.

Halifax's Son Killed

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 2.—Colonel Peter Wood, second son of British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax, recently died in action in the North African front, it was announced on Monday by Sumner Wells, U. S. Undersecretary of State, according to a United Press dispatch reaching here from Washington.

German Submarines Sink 16 Allied Ships In Convoy in Atlantic

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—In defiance of rough seas, the German submarine squadron patroling the North Atlantic attacked an enemy convoy loaded with foodstuffs, arms and ammunition heading from America to England near the eastern coast of Canada and sank 16 transports totaling 94,000 tons, according to a special communique issued by the German High Command today. Three enemy transports fully loaded with arms and ammunition were immediately sunk by torpedoes. Two merchantships totaling 11,000 tons, one destroyer and one corvette were also torpedoed by the U-boats.

LOSS OF PAN PLANT IS BLOW TO SOVIETS

Defenders of Stalingrad Stage Counter-Attacks With Little Results

Domei

BERLIN, November 3.—In Stalingrad, which is virtually under control of the Germans, pitched battles are still raging due to the counter-attacks by the remnants of the defenders and by the Soviet reinforcements from the south to the city.

With the occupation of the Red Pan factory in the southern sector of the city, the German forces which reached the bank of the Volga River are the virtual masters of the city, which, however, cannot be claimed to have been completely reduced.

In the past several days, the Soviet troops launched fierce counter-attacks from the south, but with little results.

According to an announcement by the German High Command, made in connection with the war situation in the Stalingrad section, the fighting strength of the Red Army is dwindling rapidly and no fierceness in the attack can be seen as in the counter-offensive carried out by the Red Army from the north in September. The German forces are successfully repulsing the counter-attacking Soviet forces.

The Soviet artillery fire from the eastern bank of the Volga River is effective to a certain extent, which, however, will not serve to prevent the city from falling to the Germans, it was also announced by the German High Command.

In the meantime, a recent British broadcast stated that the German proposal for a four-day suspension of hostilities in the Stalingrad sector, made through the International Red Cross Society, was rejected by the Soviets. German military quarters laughed off this British propaganda by declaring that the broadcast was made by the British to cover up the hopeless situation in Stalingrad.

U.S. NAVY RELEASES LIST OF CASUALTIES

442 Killed by Axis Action Since September, 1941—2,142 Unaccounted For

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 3.—The United States Navy Department announced today that the crews of American ships who were killed in attacks by the Axis forces since September 27, 1941 totaled 442, while 2,142 were unaccounted for, it is reported from Washington.

The above figures do not include the American crews on ships of foreign registration or those who were wounded.

War Expenditure Given

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 3.—The war expenditure of the United States during October amounted to about $5,000,000,000, making a total of $220, 250,000,000, since July 1, it was announced by the Treasury Department on Tuesday, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

In addition, several millions of dollars were indirectly used for the prosecution of war and Government bonds absorbed during October exceeded $6,000,000,000.

Hurley in Moscow

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—Patrick J. Hurley, United States Minister to New Zealand, who had been visiting the Nile front under instruction from President Roosevelt, arrived in Moscow today by air, it is reported from Moscow.

Yoshioka to Retire

Takanori Yoshioka, 34, famous sprinter, of Olympic Game fame, decided to retire from the athletic world after making his last appearance in the Meiji Shrine Athletic Meet on Tuesday, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

DEDICATORIAL SONG HONORS LATE POET

Composition by Yamada and Oki to Be Sung at Rites For Hakushu Kitahara

A song dedicated to the memory of the late Hakushu Kitahara, a noted poet, who passed away on Monday, with words by Atsuo Oki, a disciple of the late poet, and music by Koscak Yamada, will be sung under the baton of Mr. Yamada at the funeral services for the late Mr. Kitahara on November 5 at the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

The late Mr. Kitahara wrote many poems which have been sung by vocalists and choruses throughout this country. His death is greatly mourned by all music and poetry lovers.

Referring to the composition of the song to be dedicated to the late Mr. Kitahara, Mr. Yamada, an intimate friend of the deceased poet, said:

"Mr. Kitahara used to say that I was the man who could appreciate his poems best. I am struck with grief by his death. I presume this song will be appreciated by the soul of the late Mr. Kitahara, as the writer of the poem is his disciple, Mr. Oki, while the music is composed by me, his intimate friend.

"I will ask the Nippon Gasshodan to sing the song at the funeral service. A concert in memory of the late poet is also being contemplated."

In the meantime, the Japan Culture Association is planning to hold a grand concert in honor of Mr. Kitahara in Tokyo next spring. All choirs in the capital will participate in this event as well as prominent singers, including Yoshie Fujiwara, Ichiro Fujiyama, Eiichi Uchida, Takeo Ito, Genjiro Nagata, Madam Tamaki Miura, Miss Teruko Tsuji, Miss Miho Nagato, Miss Fumiko Yotsuya, Madam Nobuko Hara, Madam Yoshiko Sato, Madam Seki Taneko, Miss Yoshiko Nakamura and Miss Misao Matsubara.

This will be the first time that a concert in memory of a poet is to be held in this country.

Meanwhile, the disciples of the late Mr. Kitahara are now busily engaged in collecting children's songs of all parts of the country for the "Japanese Traditional Juvenile Songs," a series at which Mr. Kitahara had been working very hard up to the time of his death. This series, which consists of six volumes, will be published early next spring.

AMERICA WILL UNIFY PROPAGANDA ORGANS

Supreme Headquarters Planned—Control Over Short Wave Broadcasts Slated

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—The United States, with a view to unifying and controlling the various propaganda organs in the country, will shortly inaugurate a supreme headquarters for propaganda and information, the American weekly, News Week, recently revealed, according to a report received here today from New York.

The new organ, the News Week disclosed, will absorb all the leading official facilities for propaganda inclusive of the Wartime Information Bureau. As the first step, a radical innovation will be introduced in the present setup of short-wave broadcasting.

The United States Government, in expected to assume direct control over the 14 non-official short-wave broadcasting stations. To these stations, the Government will add 22 more which will be established soon.

The Government will so arrange that broadcasting through these stations will be divided into two definite categories such as one for propaganda for enemy countries and the other for the Allied nations and American citizens abroad.

To End Trade Barriers

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, November 2.—In his message to Congress on Monday, President Roosevelt asked for the authority to suspend the enforcement of decrees governing exportation and importation as well as entrance into and exit from the United States of Allied country nationals for the duration of the war, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

The existence of the above decree is a grave hindrance in the fulfillment of the war aims of the United States, Roosevelt declared in demanding the authority.

With the object of facilitating the supply of arms to the Allied countries by America and mobilizing necessary resources from those countries in prosecuting joint operations, Roosevelt demanded the authority to suspend the enforcement of the decrees which will enable him to remove the barriers obstructing the free movement of America in this regard.

TAJIRI ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

Newly-Appointed Minister to China Accompanied by Yano

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 3.—Akiyoshi Tajiri, newly-appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in China to be resident in Shanghai, arrived here this evening from Nanking.

Mr. Tajiri, who was formerly chief of the research division of the Foreign Office, was accompanied by Seki Yano, new Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai.

Wife of Noted Russian Author Praises Women of Nippon for Their Fine Traits

Mrs. Viela Baikov, wife of the noted Russian author of "The Great King" who is now visiting in Japan with her husband, declared in an interview with an Asahi reporter that she was greatly impressed by the industriousness, the kindness and neatness of Japanese women.

She said that she especially admired the cheerful way the Japanese women are working, principally in the rural districts.

"I've learned a good lesson from the Japanese women," she stated, "and on the basis of what I've learned, I hope that the women in Manchoukuo will exert even greater efforts in cooperation with the women of Japan to help facilitate the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to attain lasting peace."

Also interviewed by the Asahi reporter, Miss Natalia Baikov, the 22 year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Baikov, declared that it was difficult for her to believe that there was a large-scale war in progress when she witnessed the calm, even tempo of life in Japan. She observed that although Tokyo is the capital of a nation engaged in all-out war, life here shows that there is still a great deal of power in reserve to meet any and all future emergencies.

Her greatest delight and surprise, she confessed, was to find the richness and variety of the colors in the kimono worn by the women and girls in this country. "From a distance they look like as many beautiful flowers moving about," she enthusiastically confided.

U.S. TO EXTEND OIL CONDUIT FROM TEXAS MORE TO EAST

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the United States National Wartime Production Board, announced today that the United States Government has decided to extend the oil pipe-line, running from the oil fields in the eastern section of Texas to Illinois, farther to the Atlantic coast, and that 224,000 tons of steel materials have been supplied for the construction of the pipe-line extension of 857 miles.

It is expected that the proposed oil line extension will be completed by June 1, 1943. The capacity of shipping oil daily is put at about 300,000 barrels.

MAINE VOTERS CAST REPUBLICAN BALLOT

(Continued From Page 1)

important roles as presidential possibilities in the 1944 elections.

While the final results will not be known for many hours after this writing, it is already obvious that America's disastrous defeats suffered in the Solomons and on other fronts are wreaking havoc on many Democratic candidates in the present elections. Many American commentators are reported through neutral news avenues to be taking notice of a marked defeatist complex among the people of the United States which is manifesting itself even at the polls today.

Roosevelt Twitching Fingers

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, November 2.—With apparent rising antagonism against the Democrats, it is expected that the Republicans will retrieve their fortunes in the impending Congressional elections, although not to the extent of bringing about an immediate reversal of the existing balance of political power. This, however, will stand in the way of the execution of Roosevelt's war policy.

The Congressional elections, very much in the limelight in more sense than one, will be held throughout the 48 States of America November 3, when 32 of the 96 seats in the Senate and all the 435 seats of the House of Representatives will be fought for and 32 new State governors and new members of the State Legislatures will be elected.

The significance of the election is to be found not in the Democrat-Republican struggle for power, but, rather, in the fact that the election will (1) at once reflect in a striking manner the public reaction to President Roosevelt's conduct of the war and (2) show whether the wartime domestic setup, for the consummation of which Roosevelt has been striving, can be attained.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, not only has there been no divergence at all between the respective platforms of the Democrats and the Republicans, but, indeed, the two parties are thoroughly agreed that the Axis must be overthrown and "democracy" defended.

The question of the moment, then, is whether Roosevelt's war policy has unanimous national support.

The consummation or otherwise of the wartime domestic setup of Roosevelt's seeking will be the indicator of America's future war policy and, as such, will have a far-reaching effect on the future war situation in general.

Fully aware of this, Roosevelt for some time past has been busy vaunting America's so-called counter-attacks in the Solomons in order to dupe the nation. With the Japanese announcement of the composite war exploits in that region, however, Roosevelt has again shown his cloven hoof and is the target of a storm of nation-wide criticism. This is bound to be reflected in the election.

Public Apathy Widespread

The wide-spread apathy of the public toward the election is the most noticeable phenomenon of the moment. Reliable sources in Washington forcast a reduction of at least 20,000,000 votes in comparison with the 1940 election.

This is borne out by the fact that President Roosevelt on October 30 stressed the grave significance of the wartime Congressional election and strongly urged non-abstention. Joseph Martin, chief secretary of the Republican Party, and Edward Flynn, chief secretary of the Democratic Party, breaking precedent, issued a joint statement on Sunday in which they said, "Nothing is more important to America today than the Congressional election held for November 3."

It is widely predicted that the Democrats will be confronted by a close contest and that the Republicans will come back to a considerable extent.

For instance, in the primaries, the Republicans scored definite headway in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Delaware, Minnesota, Washington, Montana and Missouri. This is worthy of special note, when it is recalled that these States were Roosevelt's supporters in the last election.

Commenting aptly on this pro-Republican trend, The New York Times says in effect:

"The nation's discontent with the Government's war policy is synonymous with their discontent with the Democrats. Industrialists and tradesmen, thrown out of work, criticize the Democrats even if the Republicans are at the bottom of the unemployment problem."

Popular Discontent Strong

It is thus undeniable that popular discontent with the Roosevelt Administration's policy is proving increasingly detrimental to the Democrats.

Despite the scrupulous secrecy kept by the Government, the truth of the successive reverses suffered by the United States since the outbreak of the war has leaked out. Then, too, there are the army-navy mud-slinging over the responsibility for the defeat, the failure of the production program due to lack of a clear-cut Government policy, labor shortage, the inferiority of munitions, the bungling price control, etc., etc., all of which are getting on the people's nerves. There is also no small number of malcontents expressing dissatisfaction with the retrogression of American life due to the Government control of automobiles and commodities.

Control in itself may not be objected to, but the Government's measures for control are being bitterly criticized. The war industry boom has intensified the discontent of the medium and small urban industrialists and tradesmen, while the agricultural population does not like Roosevelt's sympathetic attitude toward the laborers, who are in turn not pleased with the fact that the War Production Board is virtually in the hands of the capitalists. The New Dealers are displeased because the New Deal has been shelved.

Needless to say, the Republicans are trying to make political capital of all this.

According to the Gallup Poll, the Democrats were preponderant at first, but their supremacy has dwindled rapidly until today it is widely predicted that the Republicans will score by a margin of at least 20 seats.

Republican Governor Likely

Even in the State of New York, one of the Democrats' strongholds, a Republican victory in the election of the State Governor is considered likely. James Farley, long the Democrats' "brains" in election campaigns, has deserted the Roosevelt camp and gone over to the Republicans and is backing Thomas Dewey whose influence is said to surpass that of Wendell Willkie. Dewey is now in fierce competition with John Bennett, the Democrat candidate.

The Gallup Poll taken since May makes a descending scale in the degree of Roosevelt's popularity. This is interesting as indicating the present situation vis-a-vis the war and the election.

Driven to this corner, the Democrats can only fall back on Roosevelt the man and all that Roosevelt has to fall back on is "war."

A certain American magazine recently said: "Roosevelt as a man with a conscience cannot make political capital of the war. But as a politician, he will have to exercise control over a large number of members of the House of Representatives."

Indeed, Roosevelt has been extraordinarily busy with subterranean activities in order to retain popular support. His recent country-wide trip was made with the election in view. Everywhere he went he appeared before gatherings of laborers. At the Henry Kaiser Dockyard he addressed 14,000 operatives in this vein:

"My present trip is kept in strict secrecy. Even reporters have not nosed it out. You have, therefore, come into possession of a great secret, which I want you to keep to yourselves."

Back in Washington, he criticized Congress, the press and the radio, branding them as the "three non-cooperative factions" as if he were representing public opinion. Of course, he had an axe to grind: he wanted to shirk his responsibility and, at the same time, to influence the election in his favor.

Roosevelt Dreads Defeats

What he dreads most is the effect of the war defeats on the election. That is why he hides the truths as long as possible and then announces them piece-meal. Therefore, the news of the South Pacific fiasco must have been a tremendous blow to him.

Another American magazine published the following inside story in connection with the Solomons fiasco and the election:

"Congress has authorized Roosevelt to curb inflation. The press knew of Roosevelt's latest trip, but was prudent enough to keep it secret. Government servants have been doing their utmost. How ungrateful Roosevelt is to criticize them! The Republican leaders no doubt thought that by attacking Congress and the press, they could turn the tide of the election. Then came the grave news about the Solomons. A certain Republican is quoted as saying that an American defeat in the Solomons would be final and drive the nation frantic. The war situation 5,000 nautical miles away immediately before the election cannot but have a serious effect on Congress and the Administration."

A definite headway by the Republicans is unanimously predicted in authoritative quarters here also, although an immediate reversal of the balance of power is held inconceivable. It would be rash to conclude that the forthcoming election will at once mean the downfall of the Roosevelt regime. But the greater the advance of the Republicans, the more serious will be the obstacles to the execution of Roosevelt's war policy. In this sense, a great many vicissitudes will be experienced before the domestic setup of Roosevelt's seeking can be fully attained.

Note: The present division of political power in the United States is as follows:

Senate:

Democrats: 65 seats. Republicans: 29 seats. Progressive Party: 1 seat. No-party: 1 seat.

House of Representatives:

Democrats: 258 seats. Republicans: 165 seats. Five minor Parties: 5 seats. Vacant: 7 seats.

10,000 Greek Soldiers Placed in Syrian Port To Help Allied Landing

Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, November 2.—Since a week ago, 10,000 Greek soldiers have been concentrated at Latakia, a Syrian port on the Mediterranean, it is reported by a neutral traveler who arrived here from Beirut. It is believed that these Greek troops will be sent to Cyprus Island under British command to be used in the landing operation proposed to be made on Italian Rhodes Islands in connection with the Egyptian offensive. Also it is said that the United States air corps which had been sent to South Africa have already reached Cyprus to take part in the proposed landing on Rhodes Islands.

DR. SASAKI SPEAKS ON CHIEN TSAO-SUN

Japanese Scholar Hails Chinese Writer Who Is Translating The Manyoshu

Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki, noted scholar of Japanese classics, expressing his joy at the arrival of Chien Tao-sun, and stressing the significance of Mr. Chien's work in translating poems in the Manyoshu, the Ancient Anthology of Japan, into Chinese, said in the Asahi as follows:

"That Chien Tao-sun has come from Peking to attend the Greater East Asia Literary Conference is a matter of joy to the public and to me, Mr. Chien, cooperating with my wish, is doing his utmost to produce a Chinese translation of the Manyoshu.

"Although produced in recent years, when compared to the ancient Chinese classics, the Manyoshu enables us to understand the soul of our ancestors. It is the flower of our national spirit and an important world classic.

"The first record of any foreign translation of the Manyoshu is that in Dutch of one poem of Otomo Yakamochi written during the period of Anei and Tenmei (1772 to 1788). Followng that there is a French translation of 24 poems. Recently an English translation of the Manyoshu has been completed and one in German is almost ready.

"In China, though there have been some translations of Japanese poetry, Manyoshu translations are few and fragmentary. Mr. Chien, fortunately, has undertaken to translate 300 of the important Manyoshu poems.

Educated in Japan

"Mr. Chien is remarkably suited for this great undertaking. Since early childhood he received his education in Japan and he has a strong love and understanding of the Japanese. His son is a doctor, a graduate of the medical department of Tokyo Imperial University, and his daughter is a graduate of the Nara Women's Higher Normal School.

"Mr. Chien presented a notable lecture on the Manyoshu at Tokyo Imperial University last year, but unfortunately I was not able to attend it.

"A man of letters, who is a friend of mine, told me that when he visited Mr. Chien at his office in the University of Peking he saw numerous cards bearing numbers such as 3288, 3303, 3657, pinned up on the walls. When he inquired as to the significance of these numerals, Mr. Chien informed him that they were the numbers of the Manyoshu poems he was translating and that as soon as he finished one he took down the corresponding card. When I heard this I was deeply moved.

"I am looking forward eagerly to meeting Mr. Chien at the Literary Conference."

Fang Chi-sang, director of the Chinese students studying in Japan had the following to say on the noted Chinese writer: "Mr. Chien is a senior among us. He went through the elementary and middle divisions of Keio and then graduated from the Tokyo Higher Normal School. Soon after, he went to Rome for about three years and as a result speaks Italian fluently. Mr Chien has a deep knowledge of Japanese classics."

Shigemitsu to Tokyo

Yomiuri-Hochi

NANKING, November 3.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to China, left Nanking at 10:30 p.m. on Tuesday for Tokyo via Shanghai for consultation with the Government on matters related to the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

England's Coal Output Dropping Alarmingly Since Beginning of War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 2.—Indicating an utter lack of co-operation of British industry with the Government war policy, the production of coal in England since the outbreak of the war has been on a steady decline, according to a report made by the British Colliery Association. The report said that the coal production in England which totaled 231,000,000 metric tons in 1939 dropped to 223,000,000 tons in 1940 and further to 206,000,000 tons in 1941, and is scarcely likely to reach 200,000,000 tons this year. The association report added that the declining production is principally attributable to the sharp increase of absentee miners.

Repeated Setbacks In N. African Battle Tiring British Units

(Continued from Page 1)

after dumping their bombs before they reached the sky above the Axis positions.

As a series of bombardment ended, a large force of British infantry and tank units rushed to the Axis defense positions with torrential ferocity and in one point succeeded in penetrating into the Axis defense line. However, the Italo-German forces lost no time in launching a counter-offensive mobilizing tanks, heavy artillery and anti-aircraft guns. A fierce battle by tanks seems to be continuing now, Monday evening.

In the meantime, information from the Axis side says that a large British force attempted a landing on the Mediterranean coast in the rear of the Axis position on the night of October 30 but was immediately repulsed by the Axis units guarding the coast.

British Attempt Fails

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, November 3.—The British forces' attempt to break through the German positions in the El Alamein front ended in an utter failure, according to information reaching here today.

On Sunday, the British forces started a large-sale counter-attack with powerful tank units to drive into the German positions in the northern El Alamein front along the sea. Against the British tank units, the Axis forces, too, mobilized their mechanized units, and a pitched tank battle between the opposing forces ensued.

Despite the British reinforcements arriving at the battle front, the war situation has turned favorable to the German and Italian combined forces. With 40 tanks and armored cars destroyed and many prisoners taken, the British forces are being put to rout northward.

According to another dispatch reaching here from Cairo, the British attempt in the El Alamein front was smashed by the Axis forces' fierce attacks and the British forces are retreating northward.

90 Enemy Tanks Taken

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, November 3.—The repeated enemy offensive made yesterday on the Egyptian front with fresh reinforcements was repulsed every time, and the Axis forces made counter-attacks several times during the day capturing 90 enemy tanks, it is announced by the Italian High Command.

The report further added fighting is still continuing.

Axis Counter-Attack

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 3.—The Headquarters of the British forces in West Asia today announced that the Italo-German forces commenced a fierce counter-attack on the night of November 2 in the sector north of the El Alamein front in North Africa and the fighting was still continuing, according to a Cairo dispatch.

Cyclone Hits S. Midnapore

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—A terrific cyclone that originated in Bengal Bay struck the southern section of Midnapore, Bengal Province, and caused serious devastation throughout a vast area. The total deaths have reached 11,000, and about 75 per cent of the live stock in the area were destroyed.

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DAVAO NOW ENJOYS FOODSTUFF SURPLUS

Self-Sufficiency Attained in Many Key Products Thanks To Japanese Efforts

Self-sufficiency in various key commodities not only has been attained by the Japanese populace in Davao but a surplus can now be supplied to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in that region, states Domei quoting an Asahi report.

At the foot of Mt. Apo, the highest mountain in the Philippines, 40 years' labor by the Japanese settlers since effecting the first clearing has resulted in 147,000 acres of cultivated land which is now planted with hemp, the journal stated.

After the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, the planting of sugar-cane was carried out under the direction of the Japanese military authorities and the Japanese Residents' Association of Mindanao. With the harvesting in progress this season, successful results in the first attempt have been practically realized, the report stated, adding that even if the necessary quantity for the 19,000 Japanese residents and another lot for the supply to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces are deducted, there will be a surplus which is expected to be exported to the eastern and southern regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With regard to vegetables, diversification in cultivation methods is now being taught Filipino farmers, while the neighborhood associations of the Japanese residents are engaged in the joint cultivation of crops, the report said.

In addition to the increased production campaign of farm products started in Samal Island in Davao Bay, the Koa Farm especially established for the exclusive cultivation of vegetables is showing lively activity in promoting self-sufficiency in food in Davao.

Vegetables cultivated in the hinterland all grow luxuriantly and seven crops a year will not be difficult if the crops are rotated, the report concluded.

MEIJI-SETSU IS OBSERVED BY INDIANS IN YOKOHAMA

Pray for Success of Japanese Forces and Also for Attainment of India's Freedom

Participated in by all Indian residents of Yokohama, the India Independence League, Yokohama branch, celebrated yesterday Meiji-setsu with respectable felicitations.

At 10:30 a.m., all members met in the Indian Temple and offered prayers to the success of the valiant Japanese Forces and final victory in this holy War of Greater East Asia. They also prayed for the attainment of India's freedom.

Owing to President Sabani's absence, who was away to Kobe, his message of greeting was read to all, after which H. N. Khoob, the former director of the League, briefly spoke on the Meiji era.

D. I. Mahtani, president of the Indian Merchants' Association of Yokohama, also discussed the Meiji period after which the gathering was brought to an end at 12:30 p.m.

GERMAN AVIATION EXHIBIT ON DISPLAY AT MITSUKOSHI

A capacity crowd including a large number of students thronged the opening day of the German Aeronautical Exhibit held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nihonbashi on Tuesday, reports Domei.

The feature of the exhibition was the display of over 100 models of crack Messerschmidt, Heinkel, Dornier, Junkers and other German aircraft which are now playing a vital role in the Axis offensive against the Allies.

The history of German aviation, training of aeronautical engineers, war results scored by the Luftwaffe and the air defense condition in Germany were also vividly expained through some 600 photographs.

The exhibition will be on display until next Tuesday.

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Press Comments

Wednesday, November 4

NICHI NICHI—New Structure Completed in All Fields

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—Likely Outcome of U.S. Interim Elections

New Structure Completed in All Fields

NICHI NICHI—The new structure in officialdom has at last been achieved. It has been a long-pending issue, which has given many moments of anxiety to all concerned. In regard to the new structure movement in other fields, it was taken in hand in real earnest only in the summer of 1940. Yet already what should be dissolved has been dissolved and what should be established afresh has been established and a fine new structural front has been presented. Most representative of this movement is the new economic structure. A new structure has also been established in Diet politics and in the national movement of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Renovation of officialdom and administrative reorganization were matters keenly desired in all quarters for quite a long time and almost every Cabinet that was formed promised to undertake them but somehow could not accomplish. Recently the old structure in officialdom made other departments of national life, which had been endeavoring to a move step forward toward a new structure, mark time and tended even to drag them back to the old system. But all that is past. The establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and simplification of administration have at once brought about a new structure in officialdom.

Thus we would like to say that our wartime system has been completed in all fields of national life. There are the control associations which have made wartime economy free itself from the standpoint of profit-making and there is the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which has strengthened and unified national movements. There are the Imperial Rule Political Assistance Association, the Society for National Service through Industry and other organizations which have brought various kindred organizations together into one body each throughout the country.

If the Government offices which are charged with the duty of guiding them discard old practices, abandon sectionalism, simplify routine and bear responsibility with initiative, then our wartime system may be considered perfect. If all these agencies we have enumerated move forward together toward the goal of a perfect wartime system, then the morale of the people will be bolstered spontaneously.

The problem hereafter is how to move the wartime system which has taken shape in outward form at least. It is naturally hoped that all the elements of the new structure would discharge their duties conscientiously. The important thing, however, appears to be a substantial realization of all that the new structure in officialdom stands for. First of all whatever vestiges of sectionalism there is should be discarded. If these points are settled, the long-pending question of transferring some of the governmental powers to the control associations would be settled quickly, and that will enable the new structure in non-official quarters to be perfected in substance.

As innumerable hands are required for southern administration and all the necessary offices there must be filled promptly, the administrative simplification undertaken partly to reduce the number of officials at home will no doubt be attended with a measure of success.

Nevertheless, to introduce sudden changes in the manner of work hitherto adopted and the ways of thinking hitherto followed would be no easy task. The same courage that is required to leap down from a considerable height would be necessary. This courage cannot be mustered without effecting a fundamental change in the sense of responsibility on the part of Government officials.

Hitherto it has been the mistaken concept to regard the responsibility of officials as confined to that accruing from errors or failures but the real meaning of responsibility is not of such a negative nature. What we mean by responsibility is that for the accomplishment of a project or for efficiency in an enterprise. The battle is half won if this new structural concept is generated in officialdom and spreads out to the various new structures among the people. It is this that will infuse life into the new wartime structure that has been completed in outward form and give substance and strength to it.

Likely Outcome of U.S. Interim Elections

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—Interim polling for changing one-third of the members of the Senate and all the members of the House of Representatives will be performed simultaneously in all the States of the American Republic on November 3, that is, today, for us. The world's attention is focussed on the possible returns as they are regarded as likely to indicate the tendencies in the United States, the chief nation of the anti-Axis camp.

The dominant political force in the United States is the Senate, while the House of Representatives exercises much less influence, so that the election returns there would be of a different nature from what they would be in other parliamentary countries. The federal system of the United States is also different from the central systems of other countries, while the right of presenting bills is equally shared by both Houses and the more seasoned statesmen are concentrated in the Senate. From these considerations, it is seen that an interim ballotting that affects only one-third of the seats in the Senate can have but little effect on the policy of the United States.

The mutual independence of the legislature, executive and judicature is thoroughgoing in the United States and the executive authority vested in the President is not to be affected by any change in the balance of power in Congress while his four-year term is still running. Thus we may conclude that it would be impossible that the results of the interim elections should cast any important influence on the policy now being pursued by the United States.

All the same it would be interesting to watch in what shape the general feeling of the American people will be reflected in the elections.

The interim elections, however, are not entirely without significance. Rgarded as a scouting campaign preliminary to the presidential election for the next term, they will serve as an important index to the temper of the voters. Nor can it be denied that the balance of power in Congress would have some bearing on the ease or difficulty with which Government measures could be carried out.

Foreign cables report that in the preliminaries it is apparent that the Isolationists are not to be despised and that the Republicans are gaining. It is said that President Roosevelt and his clique are finding it difficult to disguise their anxiety. In the preliminaries in Maine, in which it is said that if 65 per cent of the votes are secured by the Republicans the general trend can be gauged, the Republicans have secured 67 per cent. This probably will not permit Roosevelt and his entourage to wax too optimistic.

Another point is that it is usual for interim elections to show reaction to the presidential election results of two years before.

Be that as it may, there can be no question, regardless of election results, that the people of the United States are filled with a will to fight and are out to take revenge for the shameful war defeats suffered at our hands. On November 1, Roosevelt appealed to all voters, regardless of party or creed, to vote for Congress candidates of the war faction.

In view of such indications, we must stiffen our morale more than ever before and be prepared for whatever should come.

Soong to Visit London

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—Foreign Minister T.V. Soong of the Chungking regime told newspapermen today that he would soon visit London, it is reported from Chungking.

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WRITERS CONVENTION OPENED WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY; DELIBERATIONS BEGIN TODAY

Okumura, Yahagi, Hiraide Stress Importance Of Conference

MESSAGES ARE READ

Foreign Representatives Are Feted at Luncheon And Dinner

The first Convention of Greater East Asia Writers was opened here with an impressive ceremony on Tuesday morning.

From today, the delegates numbering 57 from Japan and 21 from the other countries of Greater East Asia, will commence their deliberations on the supreme question of developing a system of culture for Greater East Asia.

An indication of what the Government and people of Japan are expecting of the convention was set forth in the congratulatory message Vice-President Kiwao Okumura of the Board of Information read during the opening ceremony yesterday.

Okumura's Message

He asserted that the right sort of culture for the races and nations of Greater East Asia is at this very moment in the process of creation through the War of Greater East Asia.

He also expressed the conviction that the people of the Greater East Zone are aware of the struggle which the new culture of Greater East Asia is making to manifest itself in the midst of the Greater East Asia War.

Answering his own question of what sort of culture Greater East Asia is creating, Mr. Okumura said that it should be one based on the kind soil and spirit of service for the greater good.

Prior to the opening ceremony, which was held at the Imperial Theater in Marunouchi, the visiting delegates to the convention, including six from Manchoukuo, three from Mengchiang, four from North China and eight from Central China, went to the Meiji Shrine from their headquarters at the Imperial Hotel to pray for the prosperity of the various peoples of Greater East Asia.

Ceremony at Teigeki

From the shrine they proceeded to the Imperial Theater for the opening ceremony of the convention, the most important meeting of East Asiatic men of letters ever held in Japan or elsewhere.

With them were present 57 delegates from Japan Proper, Taiwan and Chosen. The ceremony commenced at 10 a.m.

More than 30 other Japanese, all prominent men in the literary world of Japan, attended as observers.

The chair was taken by Fumiaki Tsuchiya, a noted proponent of the Araragi school of Japanese poetry.

An address by Masao Kume, director of the general affairs department of the Writers' Association of Service to the State, and author of a number of popular novels, was then given.

Following this, Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, known to the reading public under the pen-name "Kainan," was named to preside over the rest of the meeting.

Then came the reading of congratulatory messages. Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, in his message dwelt on the importance of the role to be played by literary men in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Yahagi, Hiraide Speak

He was followed by Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section, and Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section.

There was also a message from Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki. The message was read by Director Uzuhiko Usami of the China Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The last message read was by Fumio Goto, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

With the reading of "Songs of the Convention" by their composers,

(Continued on Page 2)

Burmese Translation Of Japanese History Will Be Issued Soon

Domei

RANGOON, November 3.—The great demand among the educated classes in Burma for books concerning Japan has led to the decision of the publicity section of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma to publish a Burmese version of a short history of Japan by the Board of Tourist Industry. The history of Japan in Burmese will be placed on the market shortly and covers the period beginning from the time of Emperor Jimmu to the present date. The publicity section is said to be flooded with subscriptions for the book.

SURVIVOR DESCRIBES WASP'S DESTRUCTION

Reveals 2,000 Killed on Spot When Torpedoes Ripped Open Warship

An eye-witness account of one of the survivors of the American aircraft carrier Wasp, which was sunk by a Japanese submarine unit off the Solomons on September 15 in the Battle of the South Pacific, is being played up in the United States according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated November 2. The survivor's statement follows:

"While on a patrol cruise off the Solomon Islands, the aircraft carrier Wasp was sighted by a Japanese submarine. Three torpedoes hit the side of the Wasp. Instantly, fire broke out on board the craft. About 2,000 men were killed on the spot. Two of the three torpedoes hit the gunpowder magazine. All men in the magazine were killed without exception.

"I was standing on the deck and could clearly see one of the torpedoes ploughing its way toward the Wasp through the waves. Hardly had I thrown myself on the deck then the torpedo hit the craft. In another moment, I was violently tossed. Elevators used for raising airplanes onto the deck were reduced to splinters by the great shock caused by the torpedo hit. Men on board were thrown into the air.

Entire Deck Ablaze

"Oil transmitters were broken and in another moment burning heavy oil had completely enveloped the whole deck. I took off my shirt with which I covered my face. I ran toward the side of the ship in an attempt to get aboard a destroyer which was coming to the rescue, when another big explosion took place. I was thrown overboard into the sea. The destroyer could not come near the Wasp, but many rafts were thrown into the sea by the destroyer. I was rescued by one of the rafts. A rear admiral on board the Wasp, the commander of the aircraft-carrier, and others also were saved by the rafts."

Defeat Is Admitted

Commenting on the United States Navy Department's announcement last Saturday admitting only the loss of one aircraft carrier in the Battle of the South Pacific, political observers here today declared that America at last has been forced to acknowledge its defeat in a negative way.

These quarters pointed out that the Battle of the South Pacific ended in a serious defeat for the United States since it lost four aircraft carriers, one battleship, one unidentified battleship and 200 airplanes either shot down or destroyed as well as one battleship, three cruisers and one destroyer heavily damaged.

The United States, these circles continued, always has followed the practice of concealing its defeats and losses from the nation, but faced with bitter public criticism for not disclosing the true war situation, the Washington administration reluctantly admitted the loss of one aircraft carrier but is still concealing its other losses.

So far, the United States Government has admitted the loss of only two aircraft carriers in the South

(Continued on Page 3)

Japanese General's Generosity Appreciated

Taiwan Prisoners Camp No. 4.
October 12th 1942.

Lieutenant General R. Ando.
Commander in Chief.
Imperial Japanese Army, Taiwan.

Your Excellency:—
I wish to repeat my thanks; on behalf of this group of Prisoners of War, for your generous gifts of the books and the pork. Both are highly appreciated.
For myself, I wish to express to Your Excellency my thanks for, and appreciation of, the fine cigaretts you so graciously sent me. I am enjoying them very much.
Hoping that your Excellency continues in good health. I remain,

Respectfully,
J.M. Wainwright
Lieutenant General.
U.S. Army.

Taiwan Prisoners of War Camp No 4
13 October 1942

Your Excellency,
On behalf of the British officers and men in this camp, I wish to thank you for the gifts of meat, and newspapers and books which you have so generously made on the occasion of your recent visit. May I also express to you my personal thanks for the cigarettes, which I can assure you I appreciate very much.

Yours faithfully
A.E. Percival

Taiwan. No 4 Prisoners of war Camp
October 11th 1942

Your Excellency
We wish to express our sincere thanks to Your Excellency for the gift of cigarettes which you were good enough to make to us on the occasion of your visit to this Camp.

Yours truly
Shenton Thomas.
Mark Young.

(Percival's Photo, Courtesy of the Asahi)

The above are facsimile copies of letters written by Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, former Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in the Philippines, by Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Malay Peninsula, and by Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas, former Governor of Singapore, Sir Mark Aitchison Young, former Governor of Hongkong, and A. I. Spits, former Governor of Sumatra, to Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, Commander of the Taiwan Army, expressing their gratefulness for gifts he made to them and other war prisoners on October 9 during his inspection of the prisoners camp in Taiwan.

CHUNGKING DISAPPOINTED BY ROOSEVELT'S REPLY

Domei

CANTON, October 31.—President Roosevelt's personal message to Chiang Kai-shek fell short of expectations of the Chungking regime, it was learned today according to information reaching here from Chungking.

The supreme National Defense Council of Chungking held special meetings on October 29 and 30 in order to discuss the President's personal message which was brought back to Chungking by T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister.

Soong gave a detailed account of Roosevelt's personal reply to Chungking's demand for American military aid, the report said.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, November 4, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

U.S. Propaganda Unmasked

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Democracy is nothing but a pronoun for a policy of deception. This is a fact established beyond all doubt in the whole of Asia with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Roosevelt and his "brain trusts" still indulge in playing on hollow words. America and Britain or, rather, the Jews have been notorious for their studious and cunning propaganda. If proof of this were required, it would be sufficient to refer to the incoherent American war announcements and to Roosevelt's attitude toward the present Congressional elections.

On October 31 the Washington Government announced the loss of another aircraft carrier in addition to the Wasp. Fabricating ludicrous "war exploits" on the one hand, they hide their defeats as long as possible and then announce them piece-meal. It is just like America, the country of propaganda.

The authenticity of our Imperial Headquarters' announcements has been fully recognized by the "learned class" in America, a fact which

(Continued on Page 2)

TASHIRO VOICES DESIRE TO STRENGTHEN AMITY

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 3.—Firm determination to contribute his bit toward strengthening of ties of friendship and cooperation between Japan and French Indo-China was expressed by Shigenori Tashiro, newly-appointed Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary to French Indo-China and assistant to Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China.

Mr. Tashiro expressed earnest hope that his experiences in China would prove of benefit in facilitating his work in French Indo-China.

Mr. Tashiro, formerly Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in China, was assigned to his new post following the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs within the Japanese Government.

WAINWRIGHT, PERCIVAL THANK GENERAL ANDO FOR PRESENTS ON VISIT TO PRISONERS CAMP

Japanese Red Cross Gets 4,200 Letters For Nationals Abroad

The Japan Red Cross Society disclosed today that it has received 4,200 letters for Japanese interned in hostile countries and those residing in neutral lands, since it announced on October 12 that it would act as a medium for such communications, reports Domei. The first batch of 500 letters was forwarded yesterday to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva and the remaining letters will be sent in the near future. Officials in charge of receiving the correspondence declared that many of the letters were written with disregard for the regulations, which call for the use of "katakana" and restrict the contents of the letters.

ARMY PLANES BLAST AIRDROME IN KWEILIN

Wild Eagles Shoot Down 3 Enemy Craft and Set Fire To Many on Ground

Domei

NANKING, November 2.—Flying in large formation and escorted by fighters, Japanese Army bombers early this morning attacked the Kweilin airdrome, Kwangsi Province, and shot down three enemy planes and either blew up or set fire to a number of grounded planes, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces' Press Section announced this afternoon.

The announcement read:

"Our Army bombers, escorted by fighters attacked Kweilin airdrome this morning, and, after a spectacular air-duel with twelve P-40 type enemy planes, brought down three of them. Our planes also blasted or set fire to a number of machines on the ground as well as blowing up the runway and fuel depots. All our planes returned safely to their base."

Yenan in Dire Straits

Domei

TAIYUAN, November 3.—Material shortage and high prices of daily necessities are causing extreme hardship among the people of Yenan, headquarters of Chinese Communists in Shensi Province, according to a reliable information reaching here.

The report revealed that a box of matches is being sold for two yuan while wheat is selling at four yuan, soybeans eight yuan, salt 15 yuan and pork 18 yuan each per catty. These key commodities are said to be handled by Chuagshan Co-operative Society, Kuanghua Co-operative Society, the New Market and other distributing agencies in the city.

It was further disclosed that various industrial plants located within the caverns in the mountains to the south of Yenan have completely suspended their operations because of the lack of raw materials.

JAVA PROVINCES MERGED

Creation of Pati Province to Be Officially Announced Today

Domei

BATAVIA, November 2.—The Japanese Military Administration will officially announce tomorrow the creation of Pati Province, in Central Java.

Pati Province will incorporate the former Dutch provinces of Japara and Rembang. Creation of the new administrative unit has been decided in view of urgent requests from local officials and residents.

The names Japara and Rembang will be retained however, for two counties within Pati Province.

Shanghai Indians United

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 3.—With a view to strengthening their independence movement, all Indian organizations here engaged in the Indian independence movement will be unified with the inauguration of the Indian Independence League tomorrow afternoon with formal rites at the Race Course.

Former American and British Commanders Write Letters

INTERNED IN TAIWAN

Ex-Governors of Singapore, Hongkong, Sumatra Also Express Appreciation

Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, former Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Malay Peninsula, and Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, former Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the Philippines, have written of their own accord letters to Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, Commander of the Taiwan Army, thanking him for his kindness shown to war prisoners during his inspection of the camp in Taiwan on October 9, it was learned on Tuesday.

On that occasion, Lieutenant-General Ando gave newspapers, books, cigarettes, and foodstuffs to the war prisoners. It was his first inspection of the war prisoners camp in Taiwan.

Others who were prompt to write to Lieutenant-General Ando to express their appreciation of his kindness were Sir Thomas Shenton Thomas, former Governor of Singapore, Sir Mark Aitchison Young, former Governor of Hongkong, and A. I. Spits, former Governor of Sumatra.

Wainwright Is Grateful

Lieutenant-General Wainwright, whose fate it was to become supreme commander of the American forces in the Philippines after the flamboyant General Douglas MacArthur fled with his wife and daughter to Australia from the Corregidor fortress, and thus to fall captive to the Japanese Forces, in his letter to Lieutenant-General Ando which on behalf of the war prisoners thanked the Japanese Commander for his "generous gifts" said in part:

"For myself I wish to express to Your Excellency my thanks for, and appreciation of, the fine cigarettes you so graciously sent me. I am enjoying them very much."

Lieutenant-General Percival, who surrendered to Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita at Singapore last February, said in part:

"On behalf of the British officers and men in this camp, I wish to thank you for the gifts of meat, newspapers and books which you have so generously made on the occasion of your recent visit."

Copies of Letters

Copies of their letters follow:

Taiwan Prisoners Camp No. 4,
October 12th, 1942

Lieutenant-General R. Ando,
Commander-in-Chief,
Imperial Japanese Army, Taiwan.

Your Excellency:—

I wish to repeat my thanks, on behalf of this group of Prisoners of War, for your generous gifts of the books and the pork. Both are highly appreciated.

For myself, I wish to express to Your Excellency my thanks for, and appreciation of, the fine cigaretts you so graciously sent me. I am enjoying them very much.

Hoping that Your Excellency continues in good health, I remain,

Respectfully,
J. M. Wainwright,
Lieutenant-General,
U.S. Army.

The envelop said:

J. M. Wainwright,
Lieutenant General,
U.S. Army

Lieutenant-General R. Ando,
Imperial Japanese Army,
Taiwan.

Taiwan Prisoners of War Camp
No. 4
13 October 1942

Your Excellency,

On behalf of the British officers and men in this camp, I wish to thank you for the gifts of meat, newspapers and books which you have so generously made on the occasion of your recent visit. May I also express to you my personal thanks for the cigarettes, which I can as-

(Continued on Page 2)

ENTIRE ASIA SPHERE FETES MEIJI-SETSU

All Loyal Japanese Subjects Renew Determination on Auspicious Occasion

Under clear autumn skies with the chrysanthemums in full bloom, the first Meiji-Setsu after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was observed on November 3 in Japan Proper as well as throughout Greater East Asia, a vast area embracing the Aleutians on the north to the many islands dotting the South Pacific in the south. The loyal subjects of His Majesty the Emperor in all parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, recalling the glorious achievements of the Emperor Meiji, once more renewed their determination for the consummation of the Sacred War.

Solemn and impressive rites for the annual festival of the Meiji Shrine were observed at 8 a.m., at which were present the Imperial Messenger, Count Kimiosa Shimizudani, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and other notables. The ceremonies were solemnized, Chief Priest Admiral Ryokitsu Arima officiating.

Worshippers at Shrine

From early in the morning, endless rows of worshippers coming to pay their respects treaded the fine pebbles of the Shrine precincts Premier General Hideki Tojo came to pay his respects at 6:40 a.m.

At 9 a.m., the hour for the people's celebration broadcast over the radio, the whole nation, whether at home, in the street or on trams turned toward the Imperial Palace and offered their prayers for sure victory in the current war. In shrines, schools and auditoriums in every city, town and village ceremonies were held in celebration of the day. Also in Government offices, firms, factories, ships and wherever organized bodies exist rites were held or celebrations undertaken. In fact even to the remotest corner of the nation, people celebrated this auspicious day, vowing afresh on this occasion to fight the War to the finish.

At the 13th Meiji Shrine Grand Physical Training Meet at the Outer Garden of Meiji Shrine, a grand finale culminated the last day of the Meet with sumo matches beginning from 3 p.m., in which the four Grand Champions Futabayama, Haguroyama, Akinoumi and Terukuni and other sumo wrestlers took part.

The events taking place on the last day were: rugby finals for the middle schools, "Great Japan Gymnastics for the Young," "Training through Marches," "Gymnastics for the Entire Nation," "Gymnastics for the Workshop," "Group Gymnastics," "Horsemanship" and other varied events.

At the commencement of the closing ceremonies at 4 p.m. 46,192 participants, and 2,408 officers, totaling 48,600 in all, marched into the grounds in tempo with the music of the Toyama Military School band Following their entrance into the grounds, the participants and officers sang the song of the Meiji Shrine Meet.

A grand "Celebration Meeting" took place at the Hibiya Public Hall from 5 p.m. under the auspices of Tokyo City and the Meiji Shrine Celebration Society.

Meanwhile, official commendations of families with many and superior children, the third to be conducted under the auspices of the Welfare Ministry, and for those deserving merit in connection with mother and child protection enterprises were made at the various prefectural offices at 10 a.m. on Meiji-Setsu. Prolific families receiving commendations numbered 1,502, with individuals and organizations connected with mother and child protection enterprises totaling 40 and 19 respectively.

In Tokyo 53 prolific families, two individuals and one organization connected with mother and child welfare work were given official commendations at the Tokyo Prefectural Hall. Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura of Tokyo Prefecture handed over the letter of commendation and souvenirs to Iwao Yamakake (60 years old) (12 children), and Mume Ohya, representing the prolific families and the mother and child protection work respectively. Return speeches were made by Jisaku Hamada (71 years old) (11 children) on behalf of the large families and by Waka Yamada for the mother and child welfare workers. The commendation ceremonies were finished at 11 a.m.

In line with this event, commendations and rewards were given to 1,700 superior babies at the 14th Baby Meet of the Japan Child Protection Association held at the Takashimaya Department Store from 10 a.m. the same day.

Congratulatory messages from General Baron Sadao Araki, Patron, Ryutaro Nagai, Honorary President, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, and other noted persons were read by their proxies.

Ministers Worship at Meiji Shrine

On the auspicious occasion of Meiji-Setsu, solemn and impressive rites for the annual festival were observed at the Meiji Shrine. The ceremonies were honored by the presence of the Imperial Messenger, Count Kimiosa Shimizudani, and many State Ministers including Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, who is seen in the above photo immediately behind the Shinto priest leading the procession of notables.

Indian Patriots Write Anti-British Slogans On Bank Notes in Independence Movement

The Indian people, who are still dauntlessly carrying on their independence movement despite atrocious acts committed by the British agents in an effort to check the movements, have adopted new tactics of writing anti-British slogans on bank notes in circulation, the Nichi Nichi reported from Canton based on a New Delhi dispatch received there, according to Domei.

The Government-General of India was greatly perplexed by the Indian tactic and has placed a ban on the circulation of notes bearing such slogans, the report added.

The journal further reported from Canton on the basis of information received from Bombay, that a number of railway stations were demolished by Indians November 1, reflecting the ever increasing intensity of the independence movement there. The stations demolished include that of Thana on the Bombay-Poona line and that of Hubli on the Poona-Bangalore line, the same information said, adding that on the same day a number of other buildings were attacked and either destroyed or damaged.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT BODY TO BE FORMED

New Shanghai Agency for Promoting Japan-China Team-Work Due Nov. 15

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 3.—To intensify spiritual collaboration between the Japanese and the Chinese peoples as well as to contribute to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Asia Development Society of Shanghai will be inaugurated at its first general meeting to be held on November 15.

The tentative prospectus of the Society is said to provide for the following points:

1. The Society will make efforts for the rise of culture in Asia as well as for closer cooperation between the Japanese and the Chinese peoples in accordance with the spirit guiding the Dai Nippon Asia Development Federation and existing conditions on the spot.

2. The Society proposes to contribute to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity through the mobilization of all energies of Japan and China on the basis of the spirit of the Japan-China Joint Declaration as well as the Imperial Rescript on the Declaration of War on the United States and Britain.

3. The Society, as a vanguard of the Asia Development National Movement, will strive for the accomplishment of the aims of the sacred war, thereby assisting in the prosecution of the national policy for Greater East Asia.

CHINESE LEARN JAPANESE

Manila Residents Establish Nippon Language School

Domei

MANILA, November 2.—Opening ceremonies were held here at 5 p.m. today for the Japanese language school established by the Overseas Chinese Association in the Philippines.

The newly established school will hold its classes at the Puchin middle school, which is also run by the Chinese residents here.

Chiba Arrives in Vichy

Domei

VICHY, November 2.—Shinichi Chiba, who has been appointed Councselor of the Japanese Embassy at Vichy while holding the status of Minister, arrived here today from Lisbon via Madrid. He is the former Japanese Minister to Portugal.

U.S. TO PUSH TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

Washington to Bolster Exportation and to Buy More Materials for War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 31.—The New York Herald-Tribune reported today that the United States Government has set to work on strengthening its commercial intercourse with Central and South America, according to a New York dispatch.

In consideration of the fact that the importance of South and Central America has recently increased remarkably, the journal is reported to have said the American Government has decided to bolster exportation to the countries in these areas. At the same time, the United States is now mapping out plans to increase the purchase of war materials from these countries.

As a measure to bolster trade, the Government will dispatch a large number of experts who are now being trained at the Economic Warfare Bureau and at the State Department. These specialists will assist the American commercial commissioners stationed in these countries.

The same plan, commented the Herald-Tribune, is for the purpose of investigating the amounts of materials which are needed by respective countries and to control the exportation of the United States according to the results of the investigation.

The move is an indication, the journal further pointed out, of the fact the time has come for the United States and the Central and South American countries to cooperate positively.

Ishiwata Made Adviser

Domei

NANKING, November 3.—Sotaro Ishiwata, adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office, accompanied by Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu called on President Wang Ching-wei, this morning. Mr. Ishiwata arrived here yesterday. During the 30-minute conference, President Wang made a formal request to Mr. Ishiwata to become supreme economic adviser to the National Government of China, which the latter gladly accepted.

China Checking Rikisha

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, November 2.—The Bureau of Public Utilities has issued orders to the effect that the inspection of old rikisha has been extended to the end of this year so that all the worn-out vehicles that have not been examined by the Bureau will have one more chance.

EAST ASIA MINISTRY STARTS REAL WORK

Important Increase in Personnel Seen in Diplomatic Service in Sphere

With an important increase in personnel effected in the diplomatic and consular systems in the Greater East Asia sphere, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, which was established on November 1, will begin actual operations today.

Excluding affairs of a purely diplomatic nature, the new Ministry will direct various affairs relating to Greater East Asia and, if need arises, it is empowered to send special envoys and to establish branches of embassies and other offices. A special envoy or a counselor will be placed in charge of these branches and offices to carry out the directions of the ambassador.

It is to be noted that Army and Navy officers on the active list will be appointed as bureau chiefs and counselors in the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and as ambassadors, ministers, and counselors to the various nations in Greater East Asia. In this way the Ministry will maintain firm coordination with the Army and Navy.

By a reform in the number of personnel, diplomats and consuls throughout Greater East Asia have been greatly increased to strengthen local organization. In China, the liaison division of the China Affairs Board has been united with the Embassy, thus centralizing and strengthening its organization.

The new organization in various nations in Greater East Asia and the important personnel are as follows:

Manchoukuo: Ambassador, General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army.

Counselor, Yoshinori Hanawa.

China:

Nanking: Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu. Minister, Tateki Horiuchi, Counselor, Masamichi Takagi, Shigeki Ishii, Masaomi Yoshitomi (concurrently consul-general).

Mengchiang Office: Minister, Major-General Tamio Iwasaki, Counselor and concurrently General Affairs Chief, Nobuo Watanabe.

Peking Office: Minister, Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Counselors, Mihatsu Umekita, Shoji Suganami, Genbei Uchida.

Shanghai Office: Minister, Akiyoshi Tajiri, Counselors, Shinzo Okuda, Takaji Ito.

Thailand: Ambassador, Teiji Tsubokami, Counselor, Katsumi Niino.

French Indo-China: Ambassador, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Counselor, Shigenori Tajiri.

Hidaka to Visit Peking

Domei

NANKING, November 3.—Shinrokuro Hidaka, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Italy and former Minister at Nanking left here for Peking this morning. Ambassador Hidaka is expected to visit old acquaintances both public and private in North China prior to his departure for Europe.

Lin Reports on Education

C.P.S.

CANTON, November 2.—Lin Juhang, Director of the Education Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, left here for Nanking to report to the Central authorities the conditions of the various educational institutions in this province.

HSINMIN BODY MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS

Wang Ching-wei and Wang I-tang Inspire 5-Day Confab In Peking From October 27

Domei

PEKING, November 2.—The national conference of the Hsinmin Society which was held here for five days from October 27 with the attendance of high government officials including Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, and Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, ended with great success, observers here declared today.

Animated by the presence of President Wang, the conferees enthusiastically debated on 19 subjects that were presented to the conference for discussion concerning administrative affairs, maintenance of peace and order, people's welfare, education and others.

The subjects which were discussed at the conference had close bearing on the four principles of the fifth peace improvement campaign now under way in North China, namely, (1) complete execution of the War of Greater East Asia through construction of North China (2) ideological purge by annihilating Communists in China, (3) lowering of prices on agricultural products by increasing output and (4) stability of people's livelihood by reformation.

6-Point Resolution Important

Meanwhile, the observers stressed importance on the six-point resolution adopted at the conference. The items of the resolution are (1) the society bears historic mission, (2) the society forms the guiding body in the organization of national structure, (3) the society shall properly guide the masses in the construction of China, (4) the society shall endeavor to enhance the racial consciousness of East Asiatic people, (5) the society shall endeavor to create new culture by reforming political and economic structure, (6) the society shall strengthen wartime structure in North China.

The observers also said that the achievements of the Hsinmin Society during the five-day meeting attest to the fact that the North China organization, following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia entered a new phase of positive activity as the most influential guide in North China.

Wainwright, Percival Thank General Ando

(Continued From Page 1)

sure you I appreciate very much.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. Percival,
(Lt G)

The envelop said:
Lt.-General Ando
General Officer Commanding Taiwan

Taiwan, No 4 Prisoners of War Camp October 11th 1942

Your Excellency

We wish to express our sincere thanks to Your Excellency for the gift of cigarettes which you were good enough to make to us on the occasion of your visit to this Camp.

Yours truly
Shenton Thomas,
Mark Young,
Spits

The envelop said:
His Excellency
Lieut.-General Ando.

NOTED POET KITAHARA SUCCUMBS TO ILLNESS

Active in Japan's Literary World, He Gained Fame With Voluminous Works

Hakushu (Takakichi) Kitahara, 57, well-known poet, died at 7:50 a.m. Monday at his residence in Suginami Ward, Tokyo, of kidney trouble from which he had been suffering for some time

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Thursday, November 5, at the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

The late poet was best known for his voluminous works, such as "Jashumon" (Heretical Sect), "Omoide" (Recollection), "Yumedono" (Dream Castle), and "Kuro-hinoki" (Black Cypress). He was active in Japan's literary circles, acting as managing-director of the Dai Nippon Poets' Society and as a member of the Imperial Arts Academy.

Mr. Kitahara is survived by his wife, Kukuko, and a son and a daughter.

To Fete U.S.S.R. Holiday

The Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Japan will hold a reception on November 7 from 6 to 8 p.m. on the occasion of the U.S.S.R.'s National Holiday.

Importance of E. Asia Writers' Meet Here To Disseminate True Nippon Spirit Stressed

The importance of the Greater East Asia Literary Conference as a means of disseminating the true Japanese spirit throughout the Southern Regions and of laying a foundation for the restoration of the Asiatic culture was stressed by Dr, Kainan Shimomura, a trustee member of the Literary Men's Patriotic Association, according to the Asahi. The gist of Dr. Shimomura's article follows:

The Asiatics have long been placed under the yoke of the Europeans and the Americans. They neglected relations among the neighbor nations to keep up intercourse with the European or American nation. The Athletic Meet participated in by Japan, the Philippines and China was the only annual function in East Asia. With the ousting of the European and American influence from Asia the happy day of co-existence and co-prosperity has dawned upon the countries in East Asia. In order that more friendly relations among Asiatic nations would be promoted, various functions have been already conducted by the member nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Another one of these functions is the Greater East Asia Literary Conference which will be held in Japan.

The aim of the conference is to impart to the attendants the augustness of Japan's fundamental characteristics and the true value of the Japanese culture, and at the same time to provide an opportunity for them to see for themselves the firm internal conditions and unwavering determination of the Japanese. Thus the conference is to spur the further cooperation of the nationalities of East Asia. The restoration of Greater East Asiatic literature which seemed to have lost its importance held back by the Western civilization must be considered. In view of the political and economic relations, it is still uncertain how many countries should be included in the new sphere of East Asia.

Restore Asia's Culture

The restoration of Asiatic culture and its re-recognition will be stressed at the conference. Minute investigation will be conducted for the development of ancient Asiatic culture since its introduction into Japan. Not only that, the process of the growth of Asiatic culture on the soil of Japan and how it became imbued with the characteristics of Japan, must be carefully studied. Japanese culture was also influenced by western culture, particularly since the Meiji Restoration, but in the process of the development Western culture was so completely absorbed by the Japanese that something unique which is neither Occidental nor Oriental developed in Japan.

Japan has attained an unimaginably great prosperity due to the united efforts of the people. On the occasion of the conference, the men of letters of Japan should investigate the progress of Japan from the standpoint of literature and with proper understanding of the culture of other countries, they should strive to restore the ancient culture of the Asiatics and thus lay a foundation for the future establishment of a new Asiatic culture.

The men of letters have special feelings common to themselves and a unique mutual understanding. To know how much productive power literary men may have, or to gauge how deep and far reaching their influence may be over the social world, it is not necessary to refer to "Kanatehon-Chushingura," "Seiki no uta" or "Nippon Gaishi."

It was unfortunate that the literary men of Greater East Asia did not come to know each other better. The culture in China after the days of the warring barons and the Tang and Sung periods attracted very little interest aside from that of experts specializing in the field. It is a deplorable fact that the literary men were ignorant of each other as compared to the conditions existent in the European countries. The significance of the East Asia Literary Conference is indeed great when it is considered that an opening has been made for bringing about better knowledge of each other and to discuss intimately the different aspects of this world, offering in this manner opportunity to deepen mutual understanding.

Furthermore, the simplification and regulation of the Japanese language and the other languages of Greater East Asia, which will be used as means of communicating the thoughts of the various Oriental races, is a very urgent question for the achievement of the early unification and strengthening of Greater East Asia. This should probably be taken up by the literary men of Manchoukuo and China, but more detailed discussions will be postponed to some opportune time in the future.

Conferences are expected to be continued in the future with the representative literary men of the various Greater East Asiatic peoples to gather for the next meeting. Much is expected out of this coming conference; the reaping of the fruits is awaited from the seeds sown at this writers' meet.

Writers Convention Is Underway Here

(Continued from Page 1)

which followed, the whole atmosphere became distinctly literary.

Yonejiro Noguchi, poet of world fame, Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki, outstanding tanka poet, and Kyoshi Takahama, famous haiku poet, read their works to an extremely appreciative audience.

Then there was speech making by representatives of the delegates to the convention.

Kungpusapu spoke for the delegates from Mengchiang, Chien Taosun for North China, Chou Hua-jen for Central China, Ku Ting for Manchoukuo and Kan Kikuchi for Japan.

Messages from leading literary lights in other parts of Greater East Asia who could not attend the meeting were next read to the assemblage.

The opening ceremony came to an end shortly before noon, with all present shouting banzai for His Majesty the Emperor, led by Toson Shimazaki, novelist and poet.

The delegates were later guests of the Writers' Association for Service to the State at a luncheon at the Imperial Hotel.

They spent most of the afternoon at a theater party given by the association at the Imperial Theater. In the evening they were the guests of Vice-President Okumura of the Board of Information at a banquet.

Five of the delegates to the convention will be speakers at a lecture meeting at the Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda this evening. They are Chuch Ching from Manchoukuo, Hsu Hsiching from Central China, Chen Ching-ya from North China, Ho Chen-hua from Mengchiang, and Yoshio Toshima from Japan.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

proves that he who speaks the truth will win.

What is Roosevelt's policy toward the elections? Last spring he declared that those advocating war would be elected while those against war would fail, regardless of political affiliations. Who was it that promised peace for citizens before the Presidential election last year? Who on earth has instigated them to go to war? The American public ought to know better than anybody else. What an irony of circumstances it is for the Americans to have voted for a man advocating peace before and now to learn that this man is hoping for absolute support of men advocating war.

On October 30, Roosevelt called public attention to the need of voting to safeguard Democracy. It was no other person than Roosevelt who once declared that Democracy stood in the way of war prosecution. We, the Japanese, do not understand this contradiction. The United States today is the most pronounced totalitarian country in the world. In spite of this, the Americans are dancing to the piping of Roosevelt who is advocating Democracy merely on the surface. They are really strange people beyond our imagination.

PROGRESS IS STEADY FOR CENTRAL CHINA

Return of Peace Helps Economic Development, Army Headquarters Reveal

Domei

HANKOW, November 2.—The economic development of Central China is now progressing steadily on a firm basis as a result of the rapid return of peace, according to a communique issued today by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China reviewing the war operations of the past two months.

Following the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign, the communique stated, the Japanese Forces carried out mopping-up operations in the areas adjoining the Wuhan district with great success. One thousand enemy troops, which had been active in the Peking-Hankow Railway area during the early part of September, were crushed in the middle of the same month, while the main strength of the enemy's newly-organized sixteenth division was smashed in the Hankow-Canton Railway area, the communique said, adding that the Japanese troops engaged approximately 30,000 enemy troops in 200 engagements.

The announcement said that events during October were marked by the enemy's passive attitude in the neighborhood of Japanese-occupied areas apparently endeavoring to recover its strength. During the early part of October, the Japanese Forces enveloped and wiped out two regiments of the enemy's newly-organized thirteenth division which were attacking the Communist New Fourth Army near the Tamashan mountain, the communique stated, adding that this was followed by a surprise attack against two enemy detachments in the neighborhood of Kunshan mountains in the middle of the same month.

As a result of these operations of the Japanese Forces, the communique went on, peace and stability of the people's livelihood in the Japanese-occupied areas have spread to a remarkable extent. The communique said that the rice crop in the Japanese-occupied areas this year is expected to record about thirty per cent increase over last year's figures, while other farm products are showing satisfactory condition.

The circulation of C.R.B. notes, the communique said, is showing satisfactory results in the various areas adjoining Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, with exchange of old fapi scheduled to be completed by November 4. The communique recalled that similar exchange in the said three cities was completed at the end of August.

Concluding, the communique declared that the satisfactory results of the exchange of old fapi for C.R.B. notes, coupled with the smooth circulation of the new notes, reflect the great confidence the Chinese masses have in the National Government headed by President Wang Ching-wei and emphasized the fact that the economic development of Central China is now progressing steadily on a sound basis with close collaboration between the Japanese and Chinese.

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GENERAL AGUINALDO and PHILIPPINE FREEDOM

By Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio

He continued in his business for a few years. One day upon his return from Mindoro, he found himself elected by the principals of the town to the position of capitan municipal (equivalent to town mayor), which he had to accept. He took the oath of office on January 1, 1895. The same evening he was initiated as a member of the Masonic Lodge "Pilar" of Imus, Cavite. In March following, he affiliated with the Katipunan, a secret society founded and headed by Andres Bonifacio.

It was in January, 1896 that he contracted his first marriage.

Oppose Inhuman Activity

Then came the historic month of August, 1896. The Filipinos could no longer bear the inhuman treatment received in the hands of the friars and the Spanish civil authorities. There were arbitrary arrests and executions and prosecutions for sedition and rebellion. Bonifacio and his followers of the Katipunan initiated the revolt by the cry of Balintawak on August 26th. Aguinaldo being then the local mayor in his town went to Cavite and conferred with the military governor Colonel Pargas and asked that he be provided with a company of soldiers or at least with which to defend the town. His secret plan was to have arms and ammunitions with which to organize troops for the cause of the revolution. The military governor refused, informing him that General Blanco, the then governor-general had declared martial law in Manila and the seven surroundng provinces. Straightway, Aguinaldo returned to Kawit and on the same afternoon led the local movement against the Spaniards capturing by surprise three of the civil guards who were than on duty in the municipal building. In the pocket-book of the corporal he found an order for the arrest of Candido Tirona, Santiago Dano and of himself (Aguinaldo) which was to be effected in the evening of that day. After capturing these civil guards, Aguinaldo resigned his position before the people gathered in front of the municipal building and was succeeded by Candido T. Tirona. Aguinaldo was proclaimed Commander of the revolutionary troops and immediately sent circulars to the neighboring towns urging them to take up arms and capture the civil guards wherever they might be found. The call was heeded in several places.

It was during this initial stage of the revolution that he displayed courage and determination and earned for himself the admiration of his comrades and he became the acknowledged leader. He held meetings, proceeded to organize his men, set up an independent revolutionary government in Cavite. This government lasted for 9 months in spite of incessant attacks of the Spanish squadron from the bay by 40,000 Spanish troops under the successive commands first of Ramon Blanco, Marquez de Pena Plata, Canuto Carcia de Polavieja and Fernando Primo de Rivera. Polavieja had even ordered that an iron cage be prepared within which Aguinaldo was to be kept in captivity and exhibited to the public if he should be captured.

Tagle Asks Help of General

On September 1, 1896, the Captain Municipal of Imus, Jose Tagle, with about a hundred men armed with bolos, then called "sandatajanes" went to Kawit to ask that Aguinaldo help them in attacking the friars and the civil guards of Imus. Without loss of time Aguinaldo and his men joined the Imus rebels and with Aguinaldo at the head proceeded boldly to Imus. They first went to the convent which was barricaded. Aguinaldo, leading a group of five companions, initiated the assault, broke down the door of the convent and went inside. The friars had already fled to the barracks of the Spanish garrison. Aguinaldo next went to the barracks which was surrounded by stone walls and also barricaded. Inasmuch as the revolutionists had only seven rifles and a few shotguns of small caliber used for hunting birds, Aguinaldo decided to lay siege and blockade the garrison. The siege lasted three days. He then ordered his men to set fire to the building and the priests and civil guards were forced to come out and surrender. The revolutionists captured 17 rifles, 7 shotguns and some ammunition.

The next day, September 2nd, Aguinaldo and his men attacked unsuccessfully the Spanish garrison in Bacoor and although they suffered considerable losses the revolutionist were undaunted. In that battle it was thought that Aguinaldo had been killed or captured and gloom was beginning to spread among the revolutionists but the same afternoon he reappeared amidst general rejoicing.

On September 3, General Aguirre of the Spanish army sought to reconquer Imus. Aguinaldo ordered the Imus bridge destroyed so that the Spanish army could not pass. Aguinaldo and his men went back to Imus and engaged General Aguirre and his troops from the other side of the river. While shots were being exchanged, Aguinaldo separated from the main body of his troops accompanied by several sandatajanes. He made a detour and at a place invisible to the Spaniards they crossed the river Talon which was then swollen, by holding on to each other's arms so as not to be carried away by the current. Upon reaching the other side Aguinaldo attacked the left flank of the Spanish troops which, caught by surprise, fled in utter confusion pursued by the revolutionists. General Aguirre himself had to run away on horseback and in the hurry dropped his sword which Aguinaldo picked up and appropriated for himself and used during the succeeding engagements. This sword, by coincidence, was marked "Manufactured in 1869 in Toledo, Espana," the same year when Aguinaldo was born. It is now in his small museum in Kawit.

After the battle of Imus, Aguinaldo organized a central revolutionary government with four department secretaries under the presidency of his cousin, Baldomero Aguinaldo, who was then justice of the peace of Cavite el Viejo but was at the same time a member of the Katipunon. Aguinaldo also began the actual formation of a revolutionary army with headquarters in the captured Spanish garrison at Imus where he established a small factory for the manufacture of arms and ammunitions and ordered the building of trenches in the boundaries. His soldiers received no salary but only food for all.

P.I. Forces Sent to Talisay

We next find the young general leading a secret expedition against the Spanish forces in Talisay, Batangas. He kept his plan a secret from his own men. He had to do so because whenever it was rumored that General Aguinaldo was headed for any place in order to direct the operations against the Spanish forces, the people of neighboring towns would follow him leaving their own towns deserted and at the mercy of attacks by the Spaniards. Aguinaldo and his men left at midnight on several carretelas by way of Silang where they were joined by General Vito Belarmino and his men. At Amadeo they were joined by other troops and at Mendez Nunez, Colonel Aure and his men also joined them. From there they proceeded across Tagaytay Ridge on the boundary between Cavite and Batangas. It was here that for the first time General Aguinaldo noticed the strategic value and the mild climate of Tagaytay, especially the sitios called Panaanan and Sungay and in later years he suggested to the Government that Tagaytay be made a health resort, but it was not until the establishment of the Commonwealth Government that the suggestion was carried out by the creation of the city of Tagaytay. From Tagaytay they descended on foot down the precipice about 2,000 feet high to Bayupungan, one of the barrios of Talisay where they arrived at night. It was here that for the first time he revealed his plan to his officers and troops to attack the Spanish garrison in the convent and church of Talisay, giving instructions for the attack as well as for frustrating any possible Spanish reinforcements from Tanauan Batangas. Early the next day, they proceeded to Talisay arriving there in the afternoon and immediately began attacking the Spanish garrison. They suffered heavy losses but they continued their advance nevertheless. The next morning after digging tenches all night, they renewed the attack. The reinforcements that came from Tanauan were overcome by the revolutionists under the command of Lieutenant Pio del Pilar and the revolutionists secured additional arms and ammunitions thereby.

Discouraged at not receiving reinforcements, the Spanish garrison at Talisay abandoned their positions and started for Tanauan but Aguinaldo and his men overcame them also and captured many of them.

After this victory, Aguinaldo organized the municipal government of Talisay and left a detachment of revolutionary troops. The next day, with his Spanish prisoners and a priest, he went back to Imus covering the distance of about 60 kilometers on foot. The young general was received with pomp and rejoicing all the way from Talisay, the people acclaiming him with shouts of "Mabuhay ang Tagalong!"

Sent Men To Attack Spaniards

The first days of November, 1896, General Aguinaldo again organized a secret expedition to attack the Spanish forces in Bilog-bilog between the towns of Talisay and Tanauan, Batangas He was accompanied by Candido Tirona and Pio del Pilar who had in the meantime been made generals. Before he could reach the place, however, he received a message from the President of the central revolutionary government, Baldomaro Aguinaldo, urging his immediate return to Imus because the Spanish troops had landed in great numbers, on fifty cascos and barges, at Binakayan near Kawit, and that General Blanco personally had arrived at Cavite directing the operations of the Spanish troops against the revolutionists. After consulting with General Tirona who felt that they might be losing in their home front what they were gaining elsewhere, Aguinaldo had to hurry back. On the way, he found hundreds of carretelas filled with people fleeing from Imus and Binakayan He found Imus deserted with only the official of the central government remaining who informed him that their first line of defense in Binakayan and perhaps the second also, which were defended by his elder brother General Crispulo Aguinaldo, had already been occupied by the Spaniards. Without wasting time, Aguinaldo divided his troops into three columns, one on the east, another on the west and the third in the center which was personally commanded by Aguinaldo. They then proceeded cautiously to Binakayan on the same afternoon. All night long, they heard the booms of guns from the batteries at Cavite and from the Spanish boats at Binakayan Bay. When they reached Binakayan they found that the second line of defense had not yet been occupied. Between this and the first trench which was already taken by the Spanish troops was a distance of one kilometer and between the first line of defense and the vanguard of the Spanish troops the distance was only half a kilometer. Aguinaldo kept intact his three columns, placed them in strategic places and all night long, they dug trenches on both sides of the central column. Aguinaldo gave instructions to Generals Candido Tirona and Pio del Pilar not to betray their positions to the enemy and not to open fire until the center column began to do so. Early the next morning however, the Spaniards began to attack from the coast directly in front of General Tirona's flank.

Bloodiest Battle in P.I. History

They advanced in great numbers shouting "Viva Espana!" Aguinaldo, then in conference with General Tirona, thought that they would be overwhelmed and that they would be encircled instead of their encircling the enemy. The position of the troops was such that before he could reach his own column, General Tirona's column had to open fire and in order to relieve pressure on General Tirona's flank. Aguinaldo also ordered his column to open fire, followed by the third column. And one of the bloodiest encounters of the revolution took place. The guns manufactured at Imus by the revolutionists were of great help; every discharge took a toll of ten or twenty of the enemy but after the third or fourth discharge they were already useless. Luckily for the revolutionists, they had captured rifles Remington, Mauser and also Winchester, the kind which Aguinaldo himself was using. He noticed that at a distance of 50 meters every shot from these rifles took a toll of two to four. The Spaniards were surprised at finding themselves between three fires and were forced to retreat. Aguinaldo took advantage of the situation and ordered pursuit, killing numerous Spaniards and capturing great quantities of arms and ammunitions. Many prominent Spanish officers were sacrificed in this battle. It was also here that General Candido Tirona was killed in action.

(To Be Continued)

P.I. CAN HELP SPHERE BY DEVELOPING FARM

Military Administration Stresses Agricultural Economy to Make Islands Prosperous

The new Philippines will play an active role as one of the links of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. To successfully assume this responsibility, the Philippines must abandon her former policy of reliance on America for the development of her industries. She can fulfill her important and glorious mission as one of the components of Greater East Asia only by returning to her traditional agricultural economy and thus stabilize her newly set up industrial structure, writes a Tokyo Shimbun correspondent from Manila. The gist of his article follows:

In the past the Philippines had directed her efforts toward producing only those products which were demanded by American markets. Very little attention was paid to the production of daily necessities for home consumption. As a result, the industries of the country were found to be in a miserable state, at the time of Japanese occupation.

Cultivated Areas Small

In regard to the production of rice in the Philippines, statistical figures show that the areas of land under actual cultivation is relatively small. Under the circumstances, there has been a continuous shortage of rice, and the Filipinos have relieved this shortage through importation and by using substitutes such as sweet potatoes and wheat.

In July this year, an informal conference to discuss the means for increasing production of rice was held under the auspices of the Japanese Military Administration. Leading members of the former Commonwealth Government attended the meeting and unanimously emphasized the urgent need of acquiring the agricultural techniques of Japan.

The Japanese military authorities are said to have conducted an experiment in planting and succeeded in producing a record crop. Following this, a tract of land covering an area of 3,000 chobu was set aside to be used as farming grounds under the supervision of the military authorities. Experimental stations were reorganized and brought under unified control. A training institute was also established with a selected staff of agricultural experts. With various measures, the Executive Committee of the Philippines is exerting its efforts toward increasing the rice production under the able guidance of the Japanese Military Administration.

In the first and second governors' conference, the main topic of discussion was the measures to increase the production of rice. In May this year, President Jorge Vargas ordered the provincial governors to adopt necessary measures to increase the production of foodstuffs as well as to cultivate barren lands. At the same time he is said to have appointed the chief of the Agricultural Administrative Bureau as the general director of the increased rice production program.

With the rapid resumption of railway transportation to Manila and other rice-consuming districts and the proposed importation of rice from Thailand and French Indo-China, all uneasiness felt by the Filipinos regarding the possible shortage of rice have been removed. The governors of the different provinces have assumed the leadership in guiding those engaged in the production of rice in order that a maximum output may be realized.

5-Year Plan on Cotton

A five-year plan to increase the production of raw cotton was devised by the Japanese military authorities and has been referred to President Vargas. All surplus agricultural labor has been diverted to the production of raw cotton.

The sugar industry in the Philippines has also been reorganized. It was formerly the key industry of the Philippines which was developed for the exclusive consumption of America. However, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the sugar industry was faced with a surplus production. Hence, it was necessary to keep the production of sugar in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere within the scope of the domestic demand. The surplus equipment and lands hitherto used for the production of sugar will be utilized for the production of raw cotton.

The techniques employed for the production of raw cotton by the Filipinos have been very inefficient. As a result, the Japanese authorities are trying their best to improve this production by introducing Japanese methods. A Cotton Growers' Association was brought into being by the authorities for the purpose of imparting a unified direction to all raw cotton growers in the country.

Hemp production has been faced with a serious situation resulting from the shortage of labor and from primitive methods. However, these difficulties have been overcome and already a great increase in output has been made.

The fishing industry operated by the Japanese in the Philippines had been subjected to oppression by the former Philippines Federated Government. Although 60 per cent of the demand of the Philippines were supplied by this Japanese fishing industry, it was gradually on the wane. However, with the outbreak of the current War and the occupation of the entire Philippines by the Imperial Forces, an epoch-making renovation was made in this industry. Today it is contributing tremendously toward increasing the production of foodstuffs essential under wartime conditions. On July 18 this year, all the Japanese engaged in fishing in the vicinity of Manila Bay have organized a fishermen's guild under the guidance of the Japanese authorities. Similar steps have been taken by the Japanese fishermen in Davao and South Luzon.

The newly-born Philippines, in her bid in the construction of a new Greater East Asia, is fast reorganizing and readjusting her various industries for the realization of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

TIMES NINE VICTORIOUS

Defeat Rengo-Kai by 11 to 7 at Meiji University Field

By virtue of a series of safe hits and air-tight fielding, the Japan Times baseball nine again upheld its reputation as real champions by defeating the Nisei Rengo-kai team with a score of 11 to 7 at the Meiji University field in Daita-bashi, Tokyo, on Tuesday.

With star chucker Miike on the mound despite an injured hand, the local scribes went on the warpath. Always ready for a stiff struggle, however, the Rengo-kai boys immediately took the initiative of scoring four runs in rapid staccato within three innings against only one run scored by the journalists.

With a cartload of super-confidence, however, the Times boys lost no time in creeping up from behind. With hefty hits by Miike, Koitabashi, Nishigori and other stars, they managed to take the lead and to hold down their formidable opponents with snappy play in the infield and spectacular catches in the outfield, principally by lanky Oki.

As this match evens the score between the two teams, a return game is expected to be held in the near future.

Survivor Describes Wasp's Destruction

(Continued From Page 1)

Pacific waters but its latest admission, these quarters declared, was relatively prompt when compared with the Washington announcement of American naval losses in the Battle off Midway on September 14, three months after the battle was fought.

Even then, it was pointed out, the Midway losses were announced piecemeal instead of in a single announcement.

The comparatively quick admission of its defeat in the Battle of the South Pacific, these circles asserted, presumably has been motivated by the United States Navy Department's desire to obtain a huge budget and to awaken the American public to the seriousness of the war.

But it is quite possible that the American public will get "fed up" with the Roosevelt administration for its repeated failures in the war, these quarters concluded.

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KOBE GERMANS TAKE INTERPORT HANDBALL

Beat Favored Yokohama Visitors 6-2; Winners Go on Scoring Spree From Second Half

By a Staff Correspondent

Contrary to all expectations, the gala interport handball game between the German teams of Kobe and Yokohama played on the Recreation Ground in Kobe Monday afternoon resulted in a grand victory for the home eleven which trimmed the visitors from the Kanto to the tune of 6 to 2.

Playing in great form, the Kobe handballers though bowing to the Yokohama players in the first half came up strong afterwards to subdue the visiting team.

Made in 5 Minutes

The first four goals of Kobe were made in quick succession after five minutes of play in the second canto and scoring continued till the final minutes of the game. Outstanding among the winners were Captain Fink, Brueggemann, Mattern and Schmidt. The local goalie, Rodriguez, also shone by proving to be a thorn in Yokohama's side when he stopped many a would-be goal.

The Kanto team, however, played an excellent game. It was favored to win. The forwards were fast and tricky while the defense was almost air-tight. The stars for the visitors were their custodian and skipper, Mosaner, and the Bernstein brothers.

Although winning the toss, Yokohama played on the defensive during the initial part of the match. Slowly, the visitors took to attacking but shooting was erratic on both sides. As the game progressed play became faster and it was about halfway through the first half that the Yokohama team drew first blood when A. Bernstein scored with a fast shot into the corner of Kobe's goal. Try as they did after their opponents had taken a lead, the Kobe players found the Yoko defense too tight to get a chance to even the count.

In the second stanza, Kobe buckled down and in five minutes went on a scoring spree. In a fierce onrush near the goal-mouth, a sizzler from the hands of Brueggemann found its mark in the net and a long shot by W. Schmidt which resulted in another goal a few minutes later gave Kobe the lead. A snappy shot by Mattern gave the Kansai team an increased lead which definitely sealed Yokohama's fate. Soon afterwards, Brueggemann's second goal added another notch for Kobe.

Battle Royal Seen

The Yokohama players not to be outdone put up a brave fight and from then on the game developed into a battle royal. The next score was to the visitors' credit but during the final minutes of play, Kobe scored twice again through Fink and Mattern respectively, and the score stood at 6 to 2 as the final whistle blew.

Following the game, Captain Mosaner of the visitors presented the Kaundinya Trophy to Skipper Fink of the Kobe eleven amidst the loud applause of the spectators made up mostly of a large part of the German community of Kobe and Osaka.

The teams were as follow:

Kobe—Rodriguez; Wahlers, Buettinghaus; Orth, Zenger, Wohlfarth; Brueggemann, W. Schmidt, Fink (capt.), Uzel and Mattern.

Yokohama—Mosaner (capt.); Handge, Fachtmann; O. Schmidt, Soff, Niggemann; Rapp, Speringer, A. Bernstein, R. Bernstein and Ketel.

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NEW MINISTRY TO OCCUPY MANTETSU BY END OF YEAR

Minister Aoki and Staff to Locate at S. Manchuria Rail Building at Toranomon

The Mantetsu (South Manchuria Railway) Building at Toranomon here will be made the site of the newly established Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs by the end of the year.

Two-thirds of the six-story building built in 1936 is now being used by the branch office of the South Manchuria Railway Company and the rest by affiliated firms.

The branch office of Mantetsu and other firms will transfer to the Mimatsu Building at Hibiya.

Till the time of removal, the new Ministry will be located in the building of the former Ministry of Overseas Affairs and in two branch offices occupied by the now defunct East Asia Board and the Manchurian Affairs Bureau.

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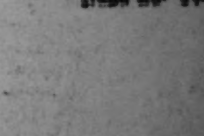

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FLOWER MATCHING

Picturesque Cards Used in This Game Are Like Miniature Color Prints; Designs Follow Patterns After Old Calendar

Art in Japan is as living as art was in Greece. Every Japanese is an artist at heart for he loves and understands the beautiful, and the feeling for beauty is an essential condition of his life. He is not only an artist but a poet, as all real artists must be, with joyous love for everything linked with his work and play.

In this country the very months derive their names from flowers, writing is like "ripples on the surface of a stream," deities are found at every waterfall and gate and bridge, temples on many a high hill, and shrines at every roadside and in every wood.

One of the major world pastime is card playing, and Japan is no exception, having evolved a colorful series of cardboards giving fullest play to their artistic sense even in undertaking a game of skill and chance. In Japan card playing is a permanent exhibition of Japanese art, enhancing the charm of the games with the poetry of their exquisite designs. Whereas the average Occidental card design is usually a series of four suits with a back design in geometric patterns or vague landscapes, the Japanese cards are miniature prints as whimsically lovely in their minuteness as any large landscape print.

The cards most generally used in Japan for playing Hana-Awase or Flower Matching are really the calendar of old Japan. The first month is represented by the pine, the second by the plum, the third by the cherry, the fourth by the wisteria, the fifth by the iris, the sixth by the peony, the seventh by the clover, the eight by the eularia (Japanese sedge), the ninth by the chrysanthemum, the tenth by the bright colored maple leaves of the autumn, the eleventh by the willow and the twelfth by the paulownia.

Value of Cards

There are four little cards for each month, in most instances two plain ones counting one point each, a third one bearing a little verse beside the flower, counting five points, and a fourth card bearing the emblem of that particular flower festival or reminiscent of the old, old legend connected with it. Usually these cards are about two inches by one and one-quarter inches. Each little card print is mounted on heavy black cardboard.

Japanese prints trace their creative origin back over a thousand years. In the eighth century, pilgrims to the Buddhist temples were given small prints made in the monasteries as mementoes of their journeyings. It is possible that the flower cards may have had nearly as early a beginning, for the stories they hold were legends even in those days.

The earliest Japanese prints were religious texts in black and white, bold in outline, vigorous in design and graceful in composition. Colors began to be used in the middle of the eighteenth century in decorative designs illustrating fairy tales, novels, etc. The cards suggest all of these. The pines of the first month are often silver with frost against the gorgeousness of a sunset or the wonder of a sunrise. And the stork who stands among the dwarf ones that grow in the stones at the water's edge is he of the old story—"O stork of the river shallows, do not awaken her with your cries."

The plum blossoms of the second month flower delicately and the singing bird of the fourth card is only another incarnation of their joy. There is an unforgettable and definite beauty about each print that lures one back time after time and on each return there are new delights to be found, and a new story unfolds.

There is a Japanese legend that says that if you love anything enough it will come to life. There is an appeal of beauty in some of the prints that makes you feel that they must have been caressed into existence and endowed with the very life of the fairy story kingdom they picture, even as the little dwarf plum trees, that by some wizened brown magic, blossoms year after year in imitation of those that grow on the hillsides by the River of Fragrant Plum Blossoms.

Rosy Mist

The feast of cherry blossoms is held in the month following and all the land is veiled in a fragrant rosy mist. The last card is the cherry blossom and the curtain. In the fourth month the wistaria blooms with the blue and silver translucence of Fuji itself, and the fourth card is the wistaria and the cuckoo. The fifth month is the time of the iris, and the fourth card, the iris and the fire-fly whose legend begins "Numberless insects there are that call from dawn to evening. Crying I love. I love—but the firefly's silent passion making its body burn is deeper than all their longing."

The next month is the month of the peony, and its high card shows the peony and the butterfly—"I saw the fallen flower return to the branch—and lo it was a butterfly."

The seventh month is clover time and the wild boar on the fourth card belongs to a very old folk tale.

In the eighth month comes the festival of the eularia, a beautiful wild grass. According to tradition the tall, graceful eularia beckons from the wide moors where it leans toward travelers plodding along the road. There is no verse in the month of the eularia, instead the third card shows wild geese flying over the moorland and counts 10 points, while the fourth card shows the full moon shining above the moor and the shimmering silver grasses. The old story says that in the moon grows a cassia tree and that when its leaves turn the moon itself becomes red gold. The moon and the eularia is a very desirable card, and counts 20 points.

The ninth month is that of the royal chrysanthemum, and the fourth card is the chrysanthemum and the wine cup. The 10th month belongs to the scarlet and gold maple leaves and the high card shows the deer of the old fairy story, in the forest. The eleventh month is the willow. The second card bears the verse, the third is the willow and the sparrow and counts 10 points, while the last is the willow and the rain, and counts 20.

The 12th month is the paulownia and though there are three plain cards counting only one point each, and though the verse is missing, it ends in a burst of glory in the fourth card, the paulownia and the phoenix, counting 20 points.

The East to the West

(Remarks of a Japanese Scholar Rendered Into Verse From Lafcadio Hearn's "Unfamiliar Japan")

You, of the West, still ask the "Eternal Why?"
Probing the mist-wreaths of religious thought.
We, of the East, have sounded depth on depth,
Only to find beneath the deeper depths
Still others, dark, unfathomed and profound!
Out to the farthest limits thought can reach,
Through Buddhism we voyaged—but to see
Ever the far horizon, far recede.
As children playing by a little stream,
Familiar with the still dark pools that lie
Beneath the willows, and the flattening whirl
Of waters, a sharp gust sends shivering by,
And all the noisy babble over stones,
With the white foam of miniature cascades,
These for a thousand years you played with, knew—
But of the bourne to which that streamlet runs
Knew not. And only now, by winding paths
Different to ours, you reach the Ocean's shore,
And stand like startled children, all amaze!
To you, the vastness is a wonder new,
And you would sail to—nowhere—since you saw
The Infinite across the sands of Time!

The Coming of Spring

Keichu

The Spring hath bent its magic bow;
The heavens eterne, the earth below
Rich with its hidden ore, are veiled
In mist-wreaths grey.
High on the mountain-ledge the snow
Melts, and once-frozen ponds o'erflow
This first Spring day.
The plum-trees' branches gently sway;
From the young blossoms' fair array
The nightingale trills forth her song
So tender-sweet.

Now memories of the bygone year
Fade in our hearts, new joys appear
Our hopes to greet.
When can we to the meadows pass,
To pluck the herbs among the grass?
When will the budding willows flame
In living gold?
When will the cherry-blossoms glow?
Today, in minds of high and low,
These thoughts unfold!

Sakura

Cherry-blossoms of Yoshino,
These and these only!
Unsurpassed in loveliness
Yoshino's peerless blossoms!

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

In the Southern Pacific, the ocean-floor, through the caprice of Nature, has been studded with numerous peaks which thrust their heads above the surface of the rolling combers, and thus established themselves on the map of the world as the South Sea Islands. The War of Greater East Asia has brought into prominence these hitherto little known islands, and shattered the romantic associations which the mention of their name used to bring to the mind of the average reader. The palm-fringed golden beaches associated with buccaneering adventure and pirate gold now resound with the tramp of marching feet, and the star-spangled nights which popular novelists filled with the sweet murmurings of romance are now broken by the flash of gunfire and shattered by the roar of big guns on decks primed for action. Romance? Adventure? There is no romance bigger than the unfolding of history, and no adventure greater than the wholesale conflict of warring nations. The Pacific islands are now in the midst of the biggest historical movement in the world.

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With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia many islands in the southwestern Pacific of which one had slight or no knowledge, have suddenly assumed important proportions.

The Solomon Islands, for instance, were practically unknown to the general public until the formidable naval battle between the Imperial Japanese fleet and the Allied forces, which is now referred to as the Battle off the Solomon.

An interesting aspect of what might be called the cultural results of the war is the increased interest that people in general are taking in these islands of the Pacific, which have turned out to be vastly different from what they have been generally supposed to be. The palm-fringed, golden beaches which romantic minds associated with Stevensonian adventure and pirate gold now resound with the tramp of marching feet, and the tropic nights which popular writers filled with the wind of romance and the sighs of lovers are now occasionally lit up by the flash of gunfire and filled with the roar of big guns on decks primed for action. The Pacific islands are now in the midst of the biggest historical movement in the world.

It was about three hundred years ago that the islands in the southwestern Pacific first became known to the Europeans. Abel Janszoon Tasman, the famous Dutch explorer, navigated around southern Australia, from 1642 to the following year then to Tasmania, New Zealand, New Caledonia, the Tonga Islands, and the Solomon Islands.

Then, some 130 years later, in 1770, Captain Cook explored the eastern coast of Australia. Although England, who has always been a good propagandist, made the world believe that Australia was discovered by Captain Cook, the continent had already been visited by Tasman 130 years before, and Spaniards and Dutch had been to the north and western coasts several decades before.

However, both Tasman and Cook only explored the islands and did not make any declaration for territorial rights, for these islands were not thought to be of much value at that time when other richer lands existed. It was some twenty years after Cook's exploration that the Pacific islands came to be under the various European countries.

English Convicts

In 1778, eight years after Cook's exploration of eastern Australia, England sent her convicts to that continent. Till then she had been sending them to America, but after America gained her independence, she had to find a new home for them.

As there were many other discoverers of Australia before Cook, England could not make it her possession immediately. Unable to cast away her ambition, she sent a troop of more than a thousand, and making it land upon Sydney, declared her possession of that land.

It was in 1840, some 50 years later, or 200 years ago, that New Zealand became England's possession. Subsequent to that time, the various islands in the southwestern Pacific began to be taken over by different countries.

Islands in the Pacific

Hence, the time of the Meiji Restoration in Japan was a critical moment for the Pacific islands as well. Ninety years ago, in the 6th year of Kaei, when the Black Ship came to Uraga, New Caledonia had become a French possession.

Forty-three years ago, in the 32nd year of the Meiji Era (1899) the Solomon Islands were completely taken over by the English, while a year prior to that America took Hawaii.

The Fiji Islands came under the British flag in 1874, and in 1900 the Tonga Islands became an English protectorate. Four years later, in 1904, New Hebrides became the joint possession of France and England.

It is interesting to note that France missed taking possession of New Zealand by three days. Thinking of making New Zealand her penal colony, France sent her warships toward the island. Suspecting her designs, England, who was involved in a dispute with the New Zealand natives, immediately sent her warships, and forming a treaty, tricked the natives into coming under her crown. The French ships arrived three days later, or three days too late.

The Bismarck Archipelago consists of more than a hundred islands, with a total area of 47,000 square kilometers. New Britain, its largest island, is a little larger than Taiwan, with an area of 33,700 square kilometers, while New Ireland, the second largest, is 7,800 square kilometers in area.

The Bismarck Archipelago with the islands lying to the southeast that is, the Solomon and New Hebrides Archipelagos, and New Zealand, make up one large group of volcanic islands.

The volcano in Rabaul, the capital city of New Britain, erupted violently on May 29, 1937, forming a new volcanic island in the Bay of Rabaul. The volcanic ashes which are falling even to this day, are giving the Imperial soldiers much trouble.

The capital, Rabaul, which is shaped like a horse-shoe, is perhaps the best port in the South Pacific. Before the current war every Japanese ship on the Australian run stopped there on its way.

Moreover, it held an important position as an aviation base with a regular airway service between it and Sydney, Australia. Port Moresby in New Guinea, which lies between the two cities, was the stopping base.

As the archipelago is on a latitude eight degrees south of the equator, the heat is fierce throughout the year, and like in Java and northern Australia, humidity is high and the rainfall heavy from November to April. From May to October the climate becomes dry with very little rainfall. Living there is by no means pleasant.

Its chief industry is copra, New Britain producing 20,000 tons and New Ireland, 20,000 tons. About a hundred tons of coffee, cocoa, and shells for making buttons are also produced.

New Guinea

The region around Lae on eastern New Guinea is rich in alluvial gold, its annual production amounting to more than 24,000,000 yen. The center of the mine is a little town on an elevation of some 7,000 shaku, and 37 miles away from the sea coast. All provisions, machinery, horses and cows, and men, of course, are sent to the town from Lae through the air by means of a freight carriage.

The Owen Stanley Range, stretching through the center of eastern New Guinea, is from two to three thousand meters high, its highest mountain being Mt. Victoria, which has an altitude of 4,267 meters.

Port Moresby on the southern part is narrow and as there are reefs in the vicinity, danger is great. It is far inferior to Rabaul as a port.

Although the mountains in the southern part are all luxuriantly wooded and beautifully green, the mountains here are bare, with very few trees. It is actually a town of English men only, comprising a population of 1,200. The native inhabitants live in villages about four kilometers away from the town. All natives, except servants, have been sent out of the town, away from the Europeans and Americans.

Although New Guinea is rich in such natural resources as copper, sulphur, cobalt, osmium, coal, iron, lead, zinc, and petroleum, these have hardly been developed because of the Australian government's policy and the American plutocrats' oppression. Besides these rubber, platinum, and pearl oysters are also to be found. The most important, however, are copper and petroleum.

As there is no road along the sea-coast, there is as yet no means of going from northern to southern New Guinea except by air. Meat, bread, candy, and even ice, are transported from Port Moresby to Lae and other northern towns by airplane, and on the way back, these airplanes carry the alluvial gold, which is refined at a town across from Port Moresby.

Solomon Islands

The Solomon archipelago consists of two rows of islands, the Bougainville, Choiseul, Ysabel, and Malaita Islands on the north, and the Vella Lavella, New Georgia, Guadalcana, and San Christoval Islands on the south. Many tiny islands are scattered between these two rows. The total area consists of 44,000 square kilometers, a little larger than Kyushu.

As is the case with all volcanic islands, the Solomons are mountainous, some mountains being above 3,000 meters in height.

As the economic value of the islands is low, there are only about 500 Europeans and Americans on commercial business, 200 Chinese, and 97,500 native inhabitants, of which 40,000 live on the Islands of Malaita.

Tulagi, where the Battle of the Solomons was fought, is a tiny island lying between Malaita and Guadalcanar. Although the port there is by no means good, the water is calm, for it lies between two large islands. Branches of a few trading companies, including that of Burns Philip Company of Australia, are situated there.

Copra is produced abundantly on the islands, besides some other important exports such as shells for making buttons, ivory nut, and lumber. Plants grow luxuriously here, palms being especially plentiful, for rainfall is heavy and the climate is hot.

Alligators can be seen everywhere along the sea coast, and there are lizards more than a meter long. Turtles and terrapins abound also, and when the season comes, shoals of whale and dolphins appear on the sea coast. Dolphin teeth are highly treasured among the natives, even being used as money.

The native inhabitants are brave, vigorous, and hard-working people. High hopes may be placed on them for the future of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

New Hebrides Archipelago

The New Hebrides Archipelago consists of about 80 islands, making a total area of 14,000 square kilometers. The islands have been administered by both England and France after a treaty which was formed in 1906 following years of dispute.

Most of the southern part is under British control while the northern part is under French power. As this is a joint administration, an English and a French governor are at the head, while the office of the chief of police is also held by an Englishman and a Frenchman.

Since the British and French laws differ, anyone going there must first vow to follow whichever law he chooses. Some places have a judge who is neither French nor British in order to prevent the difficulties that arise in the courts.

Although the northern part is extremely hot, the southern part has a pleasant climate similar to that of New Caledonia. As for industry, 10,000 tons of copra, 2,000 tons of cocoa, cotton, coffee, corn, vanilla, wool, and sandal wood lumber are exported. The agriculture on the islands also looks very promising.

Only 30 Japanese, 750 French and 178 English people lived there prior to the current war. The number of native inhabitants is not known.

New Caledonia

New Caledonia is a narrow island, 400 kilometers in length and only 50 kilometers in width. The area is 16,500 square kilometers, a little smaller than Shikoku, while the population is about 53,000.

Although it is situated in the tropic zone, the climate is exceedingly pleasant. Even during the hottest time of the year, that is to say from December to March, the average is 80 degrees F., while the temperature from April to November averages 65 degrees F.

The island, moreover, is free from tropical diseases, which are common in the South Seas. There are no malaria mosquitoes, poisonous snakes or wild animals.

A large part of the island is rich in mineral resources, the most important ones being nickel and chromium. Before the discovery of nickel in Canada, this island ranked first in the production of that mineral. At present ten per cent of the world's total production comes from here.

In the agricultural field, it exports annually 2,000 tons of coffee besides copra, cotton, sugar, rice and various fruits and vegetables. These, however, do not amount to much.

It must be noted that practically all of the food here is imported. In accordance with American and British colonial policy, the island, like many other colonial islands, is left crippled and dependent. About 4,000 tons of rice, and 1,600 tons of sugar are imported annually from Java and French Indo-China, while 3,700 tons of flour is imported from Australia.

The population is about 53,000, of which 28,500 are natives, 15,000 French, 3,200 French Indo-Chinese, immigrants from Java 4,500, while there are 500 Europeans and Americans and 1,000 Japanese.

The relationship between Japan and New Caledonia is quite old, 600 Japanese having gone there in 1892 through the efforts of the Kissa Immigration Company. The number of Japanese reached its height in 1914, when it became 3,000.

Until the Yamashita Steamship Company opened a direct sea route to that island, the Japanese had to go to Sydney, Australia, once and wait for the regular liner to come there from Japan. While they waited, their hard-earned money would be nearly exhausted. For this reason the opening of the direct line was a godsend to the Japanese people there.

Teh island, which is now occupied by De Gaullist France, is defended by America. As Noumea, the island's chief city and port, can put up a 12,000-ton class ship alongside her pier, it ought to be able to hold a fleet.

New Zealand

New Zealand consists of the North and the South Islands, of which the South Island is a little larger. The climate is neither too hot nor too cold. For example, since Wellington lies at 40 degrees south in latitude, it should be even colder than Tokyo. However, there is no snow there, although there is quite a bit of frost.

The natural scenery there is very much like that of Japan. Besides, the North Island has many volcanic mountains and a large number of hot springs. The South Island has no volcanoes but a glacier on the mountain at its southern tip, reminds one of Switzerland and Norway.

The South Island is divided in two by a long mountain range, the western side of which has a heavy rainfall, making it suitable for cow grazing as grass grows abundantly. The eastern side has very little rain. Therefore the grass is short, making a splendid pasture ground for sheep.

The population comprises some 1,520,000 English, and 70,000 Maoris, the natives there. The Maoris were killed in large numbers when the Englishmen first came there and the number decreased greatly. However, they are said to have increased lately.

The chief products are wool, frozen meat, leather, butter and casein, of which from 80 to 90 per cent is exported to London.

Since industry is at such a boom when the population is so small, the laborers there take the greatest privilege. Attracted by the boom, the farmers have mostly gone to the cities, causing agriculture to lag.

Because hands are lacking, there are no servants to hire. Consequently, the houses are built small so that the wives can take care of them without any help.

Girls from even the best families have their own occupation there. All daughters of government officials become typists while the daughters of firm directors work as nurses.

The islands have the lowest death rate in the world. The death rate of babies for instance is 20 out of 1,000. Welfare work there is also of the best in the world. The pension system and protection for laborers, children and pregnant mothers are almost perfect.

However, Morbus Basedowii, an endemic disease, is very common there and as there is a lack of lime, the people suffer from poor teeth.

(Digest of a round-table conference sponsored by the 'King' magazine)

PERSECUTED PRIEST

'Nothing Is Brighter Than the Sun, and Nothing Purer Than the Lotus,' and so He Called Himself Sun-Lotus (Nichiren)

Nichiren, known as Zennichi-maro in his infancy and the founder of the Hokke sect of Buddhism, was born in Kominato, Chiba Prefecture in the first year of Jo-o (1222), the early part of the Kamakura period, during the reign of the Emperor Go-Horikawa.

At the age of twelve, he went to the famous temple, Kiyosumi-dera, about ten miles from Kominato. Four years later, he was ordained to priesthood and received the name "Rencho." At the temple he began his study of Shingon mysticism introduced into Japan from China by Kobo (774-835).

He then started on a pilgrimage to Eizan, Mii, Koya, Naniwa, etc., making his longest stay at Eizan (Mt. Hiei). There he mastered the mysteries of Buddhism, and as a result found that the basic and central scripture which handed down the true spirit of Sakyamuni was the Hokekyo, the Scripture of the Lotus of the Perfect Truth, and that the proper and only object of worship ought to be Sakyamuni.

Having made up his mind to carry on a sweeping reform in the Buddhism of his day, he returned to Kiyosumi-dera. On the morning of May 17, 1253, while offering his prayers, he uttered for the first time the invocation title "Namu Myoho Renge Kyo," i.e., Adoration be to the Lotus of the Perfect Truth.

Sun Lotus

He changed his name to "Nichiren" (Sun Lotus), the word "sun" being adopted from the saying, "Nothing is more brilliant and fairer than the sun," and the word "lotus" from the saying "Nothing is purer than the lotus."

In August, 1260, he wrote the celebrated "Rissho Ankoku Ron," an essay on the establishment of righteousness and the security of the State, and presented it to Hojo Tokiyori, giving him a prophetic warning that it was high time he should suppress the heretical denominations, adopt the genuine teachings of Sakyamuni, and look to the weal and welfare of the country, otherwise "the Wrath of Heaven would speedily be visited upon the country either in the form of the curse of civil war, or in the shape of the scourge of foreign invasion."

But unfortunately for Nichiren, not merely did this appeal fail to make the Hojo listen to his expostulation, but worse still, it served only to excite their ire. The next month saw the burning of his little hut at Matsubagayatsu by a rabble apparently instigated by the Hojo, and in consequence, he was deserted by his disciples and adherents.

In the following year i.e., the 1st year of Kocho, he was banished to Ito in Izu, as a disturber of the public peace, and he arrived there on June 11, 1261. His exile, however gave him an opportunity of preaching the Hokekyo in that remote part of the country.

Peril

On April 1, 1263, the Hojo Government granted him a free pardon, and he was able to return to Kamakura again. On December 1, 1263, Nichiren met with a Peril at Komatsubara where, after paying visits to his old master, the abbot of Kiyosumi-dera and his aged parents, his enemies waylaid him, and in this danger some of his disciples and influential warrior adherents died martyrs to their faith and he himself received a sword cut on his forehead.

The more he was persecuted the more he was strengthened in the conviction of his own mission and destiny, and this urged him all the more to exert himself fearlessly to push on his campaign of propaganda of the genuine creed. Moreover, the prediction concerning foreign evil he had made in his "Ankoku Ron" turned out to be true in the shape of the Mongol Invasion of Japan in the 5th year of Bun-nei (1268), and this occurrence firmly established in his mind the certitude that he was Sakyamuni's prophetic missioner.

Taking advantage of the moment, he sent letters to eleven men including some of the high government officials and the prelates of the great temples at Kamakura, strongly admonishing them to abandon their perverse creeds at once and embrace the Hokekyo, the Supreme Scripture, or else grave consequences would arise from their infidelity.

Incurs Hatred

But both the Government and the people turned a deaf ear to his earnest expostulations which only added fuel to their intense hatred of him. The outcome of this public ill-will toward him was the famous Peril at Tatsunokuchi on October 17, 1271. Nichiren was taken to the execution ground on the beach of Tatsunokuchi at Katase to be beheaded at midnight.

He had, however, a miraculous escape, but as a setoff to the Hojo Government exiled him to the solitary island of Sado in the northern Japan Sea. Persecutions became yet more cruel and he was constantly in peril of his life there.

While in exile, Nichiren still pursued his meditation as well as religious austerities, producing a deep influence on the inhabitants of the island. Finding that banishment was of no avail to curb his activities, the Kamakura Government released him from the island, and the dauntless prophet was able to return to Kamakura, his second native place, in 1274.

He finally retired to Minobu, where he spent nine years, living the simplest life. In fact, he was very happy and contented, declaring, "I am the richest being in the whole world."

Over 30 years of strenuous efforts and dire poverty had impaired his health, and perceiving that his days were numbered, he, at the age of 61 summoning all his remaining strength, left Minobu and set out for Ikegami, Tokyo Prefecture.

Nirvana

Ikegami Munenaka, an influential farmer samurai, received him warmly and respectfully and at once set about to build a temple for him.

Early on the morning of November 14, 1282, peacefully he entered Nirvana, after entrusting his disciples with the task of propagating the Lotus of the Perfect Truth.

It is noticeable that during his life-time Nichiren exercised a very wholesome influence upon the people of the country, and even at present, after he is long dead and gone, his teachings are still exerting a potent spell and influence on a multitude of people.

It certainly deserves special mention that despite the strong persecutions of the Hojo Government, Nichiren had the confidence and courage and contributed greatly to the enhancement of the fortune of the country in the right direction.

At present, the Nichiren sect, under Chief Abbot Nichiken Mochizuki, is very earnestly engaged in further propagating its creed and blessings. For instance, the sect has established Rissho University, Rissho middle school, and a commercial school, where education is conducted under the "Nichiren" principle. It is also undertaking various lines of social works. There are propagating centers of the sect at various places overseas. There is a considerable number of foreign believers in the sect.

RULES FOR MAKING MACHINES ARE SET

Directions Given for Acceptance Or Refusal of Orders for Precision Instruments

In accordance with the rules issued by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Precision Machinery Control Association has given out the following rules for acceptance or refusal of orders for precision machines, in parallel with similar rules that have already been applied to general machinery, reports the Sangyo Keizai (formerly the Chugai Shogyo):

1. Orders for articles for which materials shall be wholly supplied by the Army or Navy or orders specified by the chairman of the Control Association shall be exempted from these regulations.

2. Orders shall be accepted or refused after investigations have been made into the following items:

(a) Consignees and degree of urgency of purpose of use.

(b) Estimated quantity of materials obtainable for production of machines and tools.

(c) Productive capacities of member factories.

(d) Technical efficiency of member factories.

(e) National policy connections.

(f) Records of any violations of the basic rules of the Precision Machinery Control Association or other control regulations.

3. Consignees and purpose of use referred to under (a) above shall be judged according to the following principles:

Preferential Deliveries

A. Those deserving preferential deliveries (Demand-Class 1).

(a) Orders for articles of military use accompanied by certificates issued by the Army or Navy in regard to materials required therefor.

(b) Orders for machines or tools required for enterprises and accompanied by certificates according to the Order Certifying System.

(c) Orders for machines or tools adjudged for use in Manchoukuo or Kwantung and accompanied by certificates for the placing of orders.

(d) Orders for machines or tools for use in China adjudged for use in China and accompanied by permits for placing orders.

(e) Orders for machines or tools for use in South development enterprises, accompanied by permits granted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

(f) Orders for machines or tools for neutral countries accompanied by certificates issued by the Japan Machinery Export Encouragement Company for production of machines or tools for exportation.

(g) Orders for machines or tools experimentally manufactured or those intended for experimental use in accordance with instructions of the competent authorities in connection with experimental enterprises based on the National Mobilization Law Machinery Manufacturing Law or the Vital Machinery Manufacturing Enterprise Law, and accompanied by certificates issued by the competent authorities.

Those for Experimental Use

(h) Orders for machines or tools experimentally manufactured or those intended for experimental use with subsidies granted in accordance with the Regulations for Subsidizing Experimental Machinery Manufacture, Regulations for Subsidizing Vital Machinery Manufacture or Regulations and Subsidizing Technical Researches, and accompanied by certificates issued by the competent authorities.

(i) Orders for machines or tools urgently required and endorsed by the Chief of the Machinery Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

(j) Orders adjudged according to the control over deliveries effected by the Precision Machinery Control Association.

B. Those to be determined pending investigations into actual circumstances (Demand-Class 2).

Those alien to demands No. 1 and 2 and regarded as the most important articles for use shall be as follows:

(a) Articles free from the Order Certifying System according to the Technical Machinery Manufacturing Enterprise Law, Vital Machinery Manufacturing Enterprise Law, Automobile Manufacturing Enterprise Law, Air Navigating Machinery Enterprise Law, Shipbuilding Enterprise Law, or the Mechanical Equipment Restriction Regulations.

(b) Any other machinery required under special circumstances.

TO AID MERCURY MINING

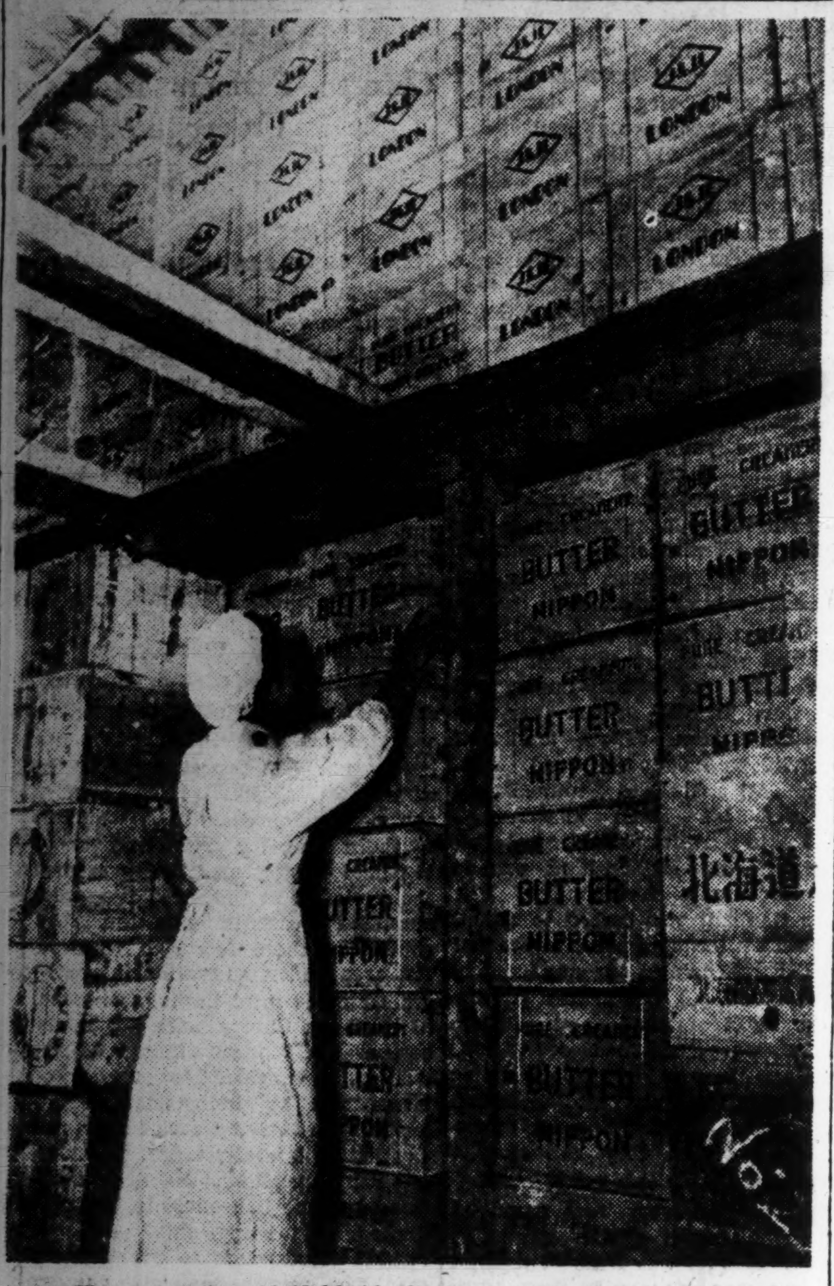
Government Planning to Grant Subsidy to Domestic Producers

In view of the importance of mercury as a war material, the Government is reported to be considering the grant of a special subsidy to domestic mercury producers, it was revealed here today, reports Domei.

The present subsidy is said to be under consideration because of the extremely encouraging results produced by the subsidy system for mining which has been in operation since last year.

According to a survey by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the domestic production of iron, copper and other important metals since the adoption of the subsidy system has been increased by one-third.

No More for Britishers



The reputation of Hokkaido butter is such that it used to be imported even by European countries noted for their dairy products. As the boxes on the upper shelf show, quite a quantity of the creamy product used to be exported to a single London firm for John Bull's table. All that butter now withheld from the import-dependent isles is being consumed at home or exported to different parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the demand is so rapidly growing that the churning machinery are now being kept extremely busy.

BUTANOL INDUSTRY TO TAKE BIG STRIDE

Japan Beer Brewery Making Preparations to Set Up Plant For Manufacture of Fuel

The butanol industry in Japan, which is attracting the attention of all the industrial circles in the country of late, will take a big stride shortly with the establishment of a new butanol plant by the Japan Beer Brewery (capitalized at ¥94,000,000 including the paid up capital of ¥59,000,000), which, together with the plant to be established by the Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Company will form the nucleus of Japan's butanol industry in the future, says the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

The Japan Beer Brewery, under the direction of Ryutaro Takahashi, president of the company, is making various preparations or the establishment of the new company. According to information just received, the Japan Beer Brewing Company will start in the butanol industry on the following lines:

1. The new company will be capitalized at ¥30,000,000 or ¥35,000,000.

2. The shares of the new company will not be marketed for public subscription, but will be owed by the new company, the Daiichi Mutual Insurance Company, the Suzuki Provisions Company and others.

3. The new company will follow the fomenting methods. Instead of constructing a new factory, the work will be carried out in the factory building of the Kurashiki Silk Company somewhere in Shikoku.

4. The new company will be established by the end of this year, and the alteration of the Kurashiki factory for the butanol industry will be finished by December 1943. The factory will start operating in 1944.

The new company will use as raw material the surplus supply of sugar from the southern regions and corn from other overseas territories of Japan.

An agreement for the sale of the Kurashiki factory in Shikoku to the the Japan Beer Brewery Company was signed recently between Soichi Ohara, president of the Kurashiki Spinning Company and Mr. Takahashi, president of the Japan Beer Brewery Company for a certain amount between ¥20,000,000 and ¥30,000,000.

The factory is located in a spacious ground with every fixture necessary for the industry in view.

AUTO CONTROL BODY TO AID MASS OUTPUT

Will Investigate Industry to Facilitate Gov't Plan for Motor Car Production

In view of the informal decision reached by the Government to enforce a comprehensive plan for motor car production beginning 1943 to meet demands in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Automobile Control Association has decided to conduct an investigation of the automobile industry in the country to pave the way for mass production of cars. The investigation will be conducted on the following lines, says the Sangyo Keizai, (an industrial economic daily):

1. Records of business of automobile manufacturers so far.

2. Articles produced and their quantities of production (based on records for the past three years).

3. Labor requirements (based on records for the past three years).

4. Material requirements (based on records for the past three years).

5. Fuel and the electric power used (based on records for the past three years).

6. Regular purchasers of the products.

7. Present scale of business (for each factory and each stage of production).

8. Subordinate contractors and their scale of business (a) relating to the supply of raw materials semi-processed materials, finished machinery parts and finished articles; (b) equipment of their factories, division of labor and the amount of funds at their disposal.

9. Subordinate contractors and their method and scale of management.

10. Other works undertaken by the factories (such as production of tank and aircraft parts).

11. Lines of production the factories are desirous of engaging in cases where division of work is to be fixed; and the maximum productive capacity of each factory in cases where the division of work is fixed.

12. Conditions essential to each factory for displaying its productive power at its best (in connection with equipment, labor, raw materials, and electric power available).

Nitrogen Concern for Hainan

In keeping with the Japanese Government's policy to develop natural resources in the southern regions, the Japan Nitrogen Company at Keijo has decided to establish on Hainan Island, a new affiliated concern known as the Japan Nitrogen Mining Company of Hainan with a capital of ¥50,000,000, it was learned Saturday from Keijo.

The proposed concern will be headed by Mr. Yutaka Kubota, present Chief of the Southern Division of the Japan Nitrogen Company, and will engage in general mineral development activities on the Island.

DOMESTIC DEMANDS FORM SILK MARKET

Yokohama Exchange Not to Be Abolished—Chichibu Silk to Be Exhibited in South

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

YOKOHAMA, November 2.—The spot raw silk market continued active and strong last week with domestic requirements increasing and extending to grades higher than before for actual consumption or in speculation, anticipating a serious shortage of supply in consequence of the cocoon crop not being so plenteous this year as generally foretold from different signs. Export silk in demand was brought up to prices ¥27 to ¥50 higher than home use silk and had requirements of a speculative nature from the provinces, which took advantage of its prices not being controlled as home use silk prices are, while its production was falling off for different reasons.

Business developed even in the best grades, which had been unsaleable as not suitable for home consumption. For the week, the closing prices were ¥1,555 for white 13/15 deniers, grade D, ¥1,477.50 for white 20/22 deniers, grade D, and ¥1,437.50 for yellow 20/22 deniers, grade D, of export silk, which was growing in shortage daily. For the 27th October, the total turnover broke a record with 1,027 bales.

At a conference of the Board of Councillors of the Yokohama Exchange, held on the 28th, the maintenance or abolition question of the Raw Silk Exchange was considered, after which it was resolved not to abolish the Exchange so long as there is any raw silk, in which free trading is allowed as at present. This resolution having been made public by Chairman Endo of the Board, the Exchange brokers met extraordinarily the same day and passed a prompt decision in support of the Councillors' resolution.

Enlivens Futures Market

Chairman Endo's declaration gave the future's market life, and an inducement was offered to buying so much as to strengthen the prices considerably in contrast to the past extreme sluggishness. Some people were bulling for prices of ¥16.

Chichibu broad silks for export are to be displayed, it is reported, in an exhibition of silk fabrics suitable for export to the southern regions, which is to be held soon in Tokyo and five other places, and the prize-winning exhibits will be shown simultaneously in Batavia, Bangkok and other southern places to see how and which truly appeal to the tastes of the southerners. On the 27th, a conference was held in Tokyo on the question of exporting Chichibu broad silks to the south, and on the occasion an impressive statement is said to have been made by some attendants that for satisfying the demands for wearing material from the peoples of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese ought to be contented with wearing no new clothes for three or five years.

It is reported that the Rayon and Silk Control Association, which has been established recently, will commence allocating the production of staple fiber and rayon yarns to their manufacturers in November, and then that of rayon and staple fiber fabrics, which will be some time behind that, as their Manufacturers' Federations are not yet dissolved and the newly-organized Silk and Rayon Fabric Manufacturing Company does not yet start business.

Kansai Notes

Concluding a brief business trip to the Kansai, Nai Pratheep Mongkolsmai, representative of the Thai Rice Company, a large semi-governmental firm in Bangkok, entrained from Kobe Saturday for Tokyo where he has established headquarters at the Imperial Hotel.

Mr. Mongkolsmai arrived in Kobe on October 27 and during his short sojourn here has made contacts with several Japanese concerns in the port city and Osaka with the view to purchasing rice-milling machinery and parts for the Thai Rice Company.

The Thai representative came to Japan last April together with the Thai Economic Mission to Japan headed by Vanich Pananandа.

The Japan Branch of the Christian Poggensee of Hamburg has removed its office to 88 Yedo-machi, Kobe-ku, Kobe, as from November 1. Its telephone number is Sannomiya 2290.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on October 31: Miss A. Altishe, Mr. K. Akita, Mr. and Mrs. E. Baistrocchi and family, Mr. P. Mongkolsmai, Mr. and Mrs. U. Matsumura, Mr. S. Niizato, Dr. and Mrs. Y. Prahl and two sons, Mr. A. Thordsen, Mrs. K. Uchihashi, Mr. S. Wiemer.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on October 31 included: Mr. I. Fukuda, Mr. Y. Aoyama, Mr. M. Wada, Mr. Idogawa and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Takahashi, Mr. Z. Ogura, Mr. Y. Ichikawa, Mr. K. Ogawa, Mr. S. Kaneko, Mr. W. Ikebe, Mr. So Yo Bun, Mr. and Mrs. Kawamoto and child.

WORLD RESOURCES SURVEYED

Agriculture, Oil Chief Industries of West Asia—Australia Suffering From Over-Production of Dairy Goods—New Zealand Has to Import Cereals

Bahrein Islands, Saudi Arabia, Aden

Bahrein Islands consist of eight islands, where oil mining was started in 1933. The output has been on the increase year after year since that time.

There is no industry worth mentioning in Saudi Arabia, which is composed mostly of vast deserts, with the exception of cattle-rasing. Since the opening of the Daman oilfield on the coast of the Persian Gulf some years ago, however, the territory has been attracting considerable attention the world over.

The coffee exported from Aden popularly known as Mokha enjoys a good reputation for its superior quality.

Syria, Lebanon, Palestine

Syria and Lebanon are under the French mandatory rule. The country as a whole forms an upland and is covered by the Syrian Desert of immense vastness. Most of the native inhabitants live in the littoral region on the West Mediterranean and are engaged in field-and-stock farming, out of whose products, they export cereals, principally barley, fruit, raw silk and eggs. The country also produces lime-stone and the manufacture of cement is going on.

Palestine is under the mandatory rule of England. The eastern hinterland forms a plateau, where cattle-raising has been thriving since ancient times, while in the coastal region and the northern plain, farming has been the main occupation of the native inhabitants. Since the immigration of the Jews the country has turned into a scene of constant political strifes between them and the Arabs, the former expanding their influence through establishment of cement, olive oil and soap manufacturing industries in the country. Potash is obtainable from the Dead Sea. It exports navel oranges, grape-fruits and lemons.

Turkey and Transjordan

Although 67.7 per cent of the total population of Turkey is represented by farmers as the larger portion of the peninsula of Asia Minor, which covers the greater part of its territory, forms a table-land, and consequently, the arable land is less than one per cent of the entire area. The soil is generally dry, so that irrigation is essential. The agricultural improvement and irrigation works which were begun in 1929 on a twelve-year program have come to produce results during the last three or four years as indicated by a marked increase in agricultural outputs of various description. It exports a variety of farm products, but the principal item is tobacco, which occupies more than 20 per cent of the total annual exports, followed by fruits, dried fruits and cereals. In particular, the amount of cereals exported has been on a steady increase in recent years. Stress is being laid on mining and electric industries under the second industrial five-year plan inaugurated in 1936, and the increased mineral output is attracting attention.

Transjordan is under British mandate, where farming is the principal industry. The highlands between the Canyon of Jordan and the Hejaz Railway are fertile and produce raisins, wheat and other kinds of cereals, but east of the railway line forms the barren Syrian Desert.

Australia

Australia is noted for its field-and-stock farming, especially sheep-breeding. The bulk of the farm products are exported abroad, wool, butter, beef and sheepskin representing in value the better part of the total exports of the country. Wheat is one of the staple exports being produced in the southwestern districts, particularly in New South Wales, next only to wool in importance. They have been suffering, however, from its over-supply in recent years. This condition has been aggravated due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which has robbed them of all means of getting access to foreign markets for distribution of the over-supply.

Gold used to represent the chief mineral product and was at one time one of the powerful factors for absorbing population, but at present the country barely maintains fifth position in the world as a gold producing country.

New Zealand

New Zealand has a sparse population which is concentrated in urban communities, and consequently labor is short in agricultural districts, and stock farming is the only industry of the country worth mentioning. The land under cultivation covers no more than 3.5 per cent of the total area and is located on the eastern coast of the South Island, while stock-farming is thriving in North Island. The Island occupies ninth place in the world for wool production, exporting as much as 90 per cent of the total output. The principal item of export is beef followed by butter, wool and cheese, these representing about 85 per cent of the total exports of the country. Supply of cereals is considerably short and large quantities of wheat, barley and Indian corn require to be imported every year.

CHICHIBU SILK SUPPLIERS WILL HOLD EXHIBITIONS

Manufacturers to Concentrate On Supplying Southern Regions With Proper Goods

All manufacturers of silken textiles in Chichibu District held their meeting on October 27 with the attendance of the representatives of the M.B.K., the Export Promotion Association and the Ashikaga Silk Conditioning Station.

Following a deliberative study of various problems relative to the future of Japan's silken textile industry, a decision was reached whereby the manufacturers will exert their utmost efforts in supplying the natives of the southern regions with decent clothing.

As a practical measure to realize the purpose in view, they decided to open exhibitions in Tokyo and five other places of their silken textiles to be exported to the southern regions in order to encourage the production of new designs to meet the demands of the natives in those regions. The designs approved by the committees of these exhibitions are to be sent to Batavia, Bangkok and other places for exhibitions.

Manufacturers of the celebrated silken textiles of Chichibu District are expected to submit their products for exhibitions to be held in Tokyo and five other places.

Old Fapi Banned

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 2.—The Ministry of Finance has issued two orders authorizing the local authorities concerned to effect the exchange of Chungking notes, for the fapi issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China in 51 places.

PLANS CAPITAL INCREASE

Toyota Automobile Company Decides To Double Present ¥30,000,000

In parallel with the Government production increase plan, the Toyota Automobile Company, one of the three largest automobile makers in Japan, has decided to double its capital from the present ¥30,000,000 to ¥60,000,000, the industrial newspaper Nippon Sangyo revealed Monday.

The capital increase will take affect immediately upon approval by the directors of the company at the extraordinary directors' meeting to be held on November 11, it was disclosed.

TRAINING INSTITUTE IS SET

Will Open Here November 7—To Train Women for Abroad

An institute for training women who wish to go abroad will be formally opened in Asagaya, Suginami-ku, on November 7 by the Central Association for Overseas Japanese, reports Domei.

Toshio Shiratori, president of the Central Association, Takako Uesugi, head of the institute, and many other notables, will be present for the opening ceremony.

Coal Gas Cars Planned

C.P.S.

PEKING, November 2.—Locomotives operated by coal gas may be used on the Peking-Tientsin section of the Peking-Shanghaikwan Railway following the very satisfactory results achieved by a trial run of the locomotive on the Peking-Liuliho section of the Peking-Hankow Railway held a few days ago.

China Policemen Graduate

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 2.—The cadets of the second-term class of the Central Police Officers Academy who had completed their training in the institution, held their graduation ceremony recently.

TO BETTER QUALITY OF LIGHT METALS

Plan Being Worked Out by Gov't Also Aims at Expansion of Productive Capacity

Parallel with the gigantic desk plan drafted by the American Government for the expansion of her light metals industry in connection with its airplane manufacturing program, Japan is prepared to outrival America in this line of industry on the strength of the rich mineral resources that can now be procured in the areas newly occupied by the Japanese expeditionary forces, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

In view of the importance of improving the quality as well as expanding the productive capacity of the light metals industry, the Japanese Government is now working on a novel plan to realize a marked improvement in the quality of products turned out by a large number of light metal factories which are to be mobilized according to a third-stage expansion program.

The subsidiary materials required for making aluminum are cryolite and electrodes, but abundant electric power is absolutely indispensable.

It is desirable to proceed with the production of aluminum in Japan proper in line with the production of other wartime requirements. In view, however, of the large demand for electric power in Japan proper, it is felt advisable to seek other power sources in its vast colonies, for instance, Chosen or Taiwan, and it is from this viewpoint that the Light Metal Control Association is now in touch with the Commerce and Industry Ministry and other competent authorities for a positive extension of Japanese interest engaged in this line of industry, to Chosen and Taiwan where plenty of power is available.

BUSINESS AREAS FIXED FOR 2 CHINESE BANKS

One to Operate Exclusively in North China and the Other In Central China

The inaugural general meetings of the new Bank of China and the new Communication Bank were held at the Peking Bankers Club on October 29. The Bank of China and the Communication Bank of North China have been carrying on their business since February last when they first resumed their activities. With the commencement of activities on September 1 by the Bank of China and the Communications Bank in Central China under the guidance of the Central Reserve Bank of China, it has become necessary that a line of demarcation be drawn between the field of activities of the two banks in Central China and that of the two banks in North China, which has resulted in the birth of the two banks stated above.

The new Bank of China and the new Communication Bank of North China will have North China exclusively to themselves, and the two banks in Central China will carry on their activities hereafter in Central China only.

The new Bank of China and the new Communication Bank in North China are capitalized at ¥6,000,000 and ¥5,000,000 respectively (both fully paid up).

JAVA LUMBER INDUSTRY IN FULL OPERATION NOW

All Mills Resume Working—Island Rich in Wood Yielding Pulp and Tannin

Completing its eight-month experimental stage, the Java lumber industry is in full operation and all the island's lumber mills are working full time under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Batavia Friday.

Investigations by the Japanese Military Administration have revealed that Java is rich in lumber for producing pulp and tannin; airplane manufacture, building materials and other uses while Java balsa is said to have a finer grain than cork and is most suitable for fishing net floats, lifebelts and airplane manufacture, the report said.

Java has a total of 5,635,000 acres of forests, of which, 2,122,500 acres are teak and 2,450 acres in the central part of the island are balsa and other species of trees which can be cut within four years from the date of afforestration, as well as 245,000 acres of acacia from which tannin is extracted, the report said.

The high prairies of Java the investigations disclosed, where afforestration hitherto was considered impossible are dense with trees which can be used for the production of pulp or veneer boards, it was said.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1942

The Eastern Front

The Allies have been giving it out that the protraction of the German-Soviet war was a contingency which Germany hardly counted upon or that a protracted war would bring grave disadvantages to Germany, but such is far from the case. Germany has always been prepared for the protraction of the war with the Soviet Union and consequently she has made all necessary provision for such a contingency.

At the initial stage of the European war blitzkrieg was talked about much and it was then generally expected that Germany would bring the war to a speedy end by dint of her superior air force and mechanized units. This general expectation was not altogether disappointing, as a matter of fact. Germany's conquest of Poland was achieved with a speed unprecedented in the past history of wars. The series of successes from the defeat of France to the elimination of British influence from the Balkans was also accomplished in a very short time. That is to say, the period of the German "blitz" warfare covered the operations from the occupation of Poland to the subjugation of the Balkans. During this period, Germany succeeded in establishing hegemony over Europe.

The subjugation of the Balkans marked the end of one stage in the European war, and thenceforward the war has entered on the stage of protracted warfare. This war which originated in Europe has spread to the entire extent of the Atlantic, on the one hand, and has gradually involved the Mediterranean, North Africa, Egypt and West Asia, on the other. It also ramified into the German-Soviet war. That it wouid witness such a development was anticipated even before its outbreak, in view of the nature of the conflict and its international implications. It was because of this anticipation that Germany felt the necessity of establishing her sway over the European Continent by means of "blitz" tactics.

The fact that Germany placed the European Continent under her control in a very short time greatly improved her position in the subsequent developments of the war situation. Once she conquered the European countries, Germany succeeded, by the display of her splendid organizing power, in reconstructing the occupied areas either as strategical bases or as her hinterland. At the same time, she cultivated closer economic relations with Hungary, Rumania and other friendly countries, thereby securing their all-out economic support. There is a vast difference between the methods of construction applied to Eastern Europe and those applied to Western Europe, but it is obvious that Germany's efforts to construct her hinterland have been concentrated chiefly in Eastern Europe. In Poland, in other Eastern areas under viceregal rule and in the occupied regions in the Soviet Union, plans to provide raw materials and army provisions and to mobilize labor for wartime economy are being carried out very systematically and on a gigantic scale, and these regions have thus been Germanized with remarkable rapidity. Both industry and commerce are being mobilized thoroughly for war purposes. The Haupttrenhandstelle Ost, which was established on November 1, 1939, completed the disposition of 230,000 factories and 250,000 sites up to the end of February this year. The more important of these factories are being operated under German management. The Polish industry has almost entirely been concentrated on the production of war materials, while in agriculture steps have been taken to improve arable land with a view to increasing production. The loan of agricultural implements and other methods have also been employed in order to encourage production.

In the sphere of communication, the German Government-General is pushing the work of constructing means of transport with a view to making Poland serve the purpose of linking Germany with the regions newly acquired. The motor roads built in Poland since the Government-General was established in that country reach a total length of 1,413 kilometers and the railway lines laid down reach 1,700 kilometers.

It is due to the success of her constructive work in the occupied areas in Europe that Germany has been able to conduct the large-scale war with the Soviet Union, while fighting the Allied forces at the same time. Particularly valuable has been the contribution made by the success of her constructive work in Poland toward her successful conduct of the war with the Soviet Union. In her big offensive against the Soviet Union since this spring, Germany has considerably enlarged the areas under her occupation, but the most important of all her war achievements is the occupation of the Don Valley and the Donetz Basin. The occupation of this industrial area in addition to the Ukraine, which is rich in agricultural products, is expected to contribute greatly toward the successful construction of the regions under German occupation.

In the course of his speech at the inauguration of the Winter Relief Work the other day, Fuehrer Hitler stressed the importance of the work of construction in the occupied areas, and this may be interpreted as suggesting the need for preparing for protracted warfare. The winter months, in which the Eastern front will be forced into inaction, will be devoted to the safeguarding of the extended lines of communication and to the work of construction in the occupied areas. The reconstruction of the occupied regions will prove decisive of the issue not only of the war with the Soviet Union but of the war generally which Germany is now fighting. If Germany carries out the work of construction in her newly occupied area in the east with the same success as in the occupied areas in Europe, what Fuehrer Hitler calls the "Eastern policy" will be formulated on a secure basis and then Germany's fighting strength will be considerably increased, while all obstacles attending prolonged warfare will be overcome, with the result that her war with the Soviet Union will be carried to a successful termination.

Bushido, a Living Soul

In all creeds, cults, and systems, while the ideals grow, exemplars and exponents vary. Gradual cumulation and slow attainment of harmony is the law. Bushido never reached a final goal. It was too much alive, and it died at last only in its splendor and strength. The clash of the world's movement—for so we name the rush of influences and events which followed Perry and Harriss—with feudalism in Japan, did not find Bushido an embalmed mummy, but a living soul. What it really met was the quickening spirit of humanity. Then the less was blessed of the greater. Without losing the best in her own history and civilization, Japan, following her own noble precedents, first adopted and then adapted the choicest the world had to offer. Thus her opportunity to bless Asia and the race became unique, and grandly she has embraced it—"in diffusion ever more intense." (Excerpt from the Introduction to Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Bushido, The Soul of Japan.")

He who would understand twentieth-century Japan must know something of its roots in the soil of the past. Even if now as invisible to the present generation in Nippon as to the alien, the philosophic student reads the results of today in the stored energies of ages gone.

Japan, an Enigma to Foreigners

The sudden development of Japan has been more or less of an enigma to foreign observers. She is the country of flowers and ironclads, of dashing heroism and delicate teacups—the strange borderland where quaint shadows cross each other in the twilight of the New and the Old World. Until recently the West has never taken Japan seriously. It is amusing to find nowadays that such success as we have achieved in our efforts to take a place among the family of nations appears in the eyes of many as a menace to Christendom. What sweeping condemnation, what absurd praise has not the world lavished on New Japan? We are both the cherished child of modern progress and a dread resurrection of heathendom. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

November 4, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The walled town of Junan, important strategic center 105 kilometers north of Sinyang, Honan Province, at noon yesterday fell into the hands of the Ujima and Oshima units, as a result of the continued fierce attacks upon Chinese forces under the command of General Tang En-pai.

* * *

Apparently with a view to enhancing the efficiency of the Foreign Office, the Nanking Government today announced personnel changes chiefly concerning sectional chiefs.

* * *

All American women and children are being removed from Guam, Midway and Wake islands because of the tense international situation, it was learned from Honolulu today.

* * *

The sixty tons of mail destined for Japan which were taken off a steamer just before departure by the United States Customs authorities the other day are no longer in the hands of postal authorities. It has been decided that the customs authorities themselves will examine the entire second and third class mails to find whether war contrabands are in them. After the examination they will be shipped via Shanghai. But it will take a considerable time to examine all of the 120,000 pounds of mail. Japanese residents in the United States are very indignant over the development, as their letters to families in Japan are being held up.

ATTENTION OF WORLD SHIFTING TO COUNTRIES IN MIDDLE EAST

Britain's Illegal Actions in Iran, Iraq Prompted by Desire to Maintain Supply Route to U.S.S.R.

By TAKAAKI KUWAKI
(From the Koa)

No one would doubt that on the extended German-Soviet front the German army will sooner or later reach the lower reaches of the Volga River and that the encircled Soviet troops in the Don Basin will have to bear the brunt of the attack and may even face virtual annihilation. While on the Egyptian front the British land and sea units which have been weakened considerably, both in number and spirit after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, are also faced with a grave situation as the Axis forces increase their pressure on Alexandria and the Suez Canal. The ultimate victories of the Axis forces at these two varied fronts will have a decisive influence on the aspect of the present war. Countries in the Middle East will be directly affected and, at the same time, it will be an important contribution toward the successful operation for the Japanese in East Asia.

When the Germans reduce Stalingrad and reach the Volga, the Soviets' line of defense would be severed into two. The tactical situation will then be quite identical as the time when the Germans broke through the famed Maginot Line to reach the English Channel. Hence, one German force might veer northward to strike Moscow from the rear while the other would continue its drive southward toward the rich Caucasus. Perhaps the same conditions which were carried out with success by the Germans on the French battlefields may not easily apply on the Eastern Front, due to the vastness of the Soviet territory. In other words, if the area of operation on the Soviet soil were on the scale of France, Germany would be able to attack not only Moscow and Leningrad simultaneously but Archangel as well; thereby forcing the mainstay of the Soviet army to withdraw inevitably east of the Volga River into the Urals.

Nevertheless, proceeding on the hypothesis that this gigantic maneuver will materialize, the Soviets would then be completely ousted from the industrial areas of European Russia as well as prevented from receiving the much required Anglo-American material aids. In its place, they will be forced to take refuge in the Urals where adequate facilities are incomplete and the food problems cannot be satisfactorily met to continue any effective resistance.

Possible Supply Route

The only north-south lines of communications left for the severed Soviet army will be the exceedingly inconvenient routes originating from the Caspian Sea. Since the water-route connections between the port of Baku, an oil center on the western bank of the Caspian Sea, with the mouth of the Volga River would be under German control, the Russians must either shift to Krasnovdosk or Guriev. Krasnovdosk is an important railway terminus in the Turkomans, situated on the east bank of the Caspian or exactly on the opposite shore from Baku. Shipments from Krasnovdosk to troops in the Urals will be by rail via Tashkent, from where it can branch off northwest toward Aktyubinsk and Kuibishev and northeast toward Novo Siberisk.

Guriev is near the mouth of the Ural River which empties into the Caspian Sea. Railway communication from Guriev to Kuibishev runs northeasterly via Aktyubinsk.

The topography of the Caucasus plays one of the most vital roles for both the German and Soviet armies. Whereas the vast northern Caucasian plain, stretching eastward from Rostov to the Caspian can be efficiently utilized by the Nazi panzer divisions, geographical conditions are not so encouraging in the southern Causcasus. There the highest mountain on the European continent, Mount Elbruz, whose elevation is 18,465 feet, above sea level and the Caucasus Mountain range act as a natural barrier to hinder the rapid progress of the German troops. It is believed that the famed German and Italian mountain divisions which distinguished themselves in the Rumanian and Tyrol ranges during the last war will be called upon to meet this exigency.

Big Loss Nevertheless

Other than the Rumanian oil fields which annually produce approximately 6,600,000 tons, the domination of the rich Caucasus oil regions by the Germans will insure the stability of the ticklish fuel problem for the German and Italian air, mechanized and undersea craft. The Grozny region in northern Caucasus produces about 5,700,000 tons annually while the Baku oil fields' annual yield exceeds 24,000,000 tons. With the typical German engineering ingenuity and efficiency, there is all the possibility that these outputs can be further increased. Although the Soviets can still obtain about 4,000,000 tons of oil per year from the Emba River basin district on the northeastern coast of the Caspian and from the Ural regions, the loss of the Caucasus will be, nevertheless, a staggering blow.

The developments on the Egyptian front have been most unexpected. The Axis desert units conducted fast moving offensive drives twice but they were also forced to give ground two times from the points they had gained. When the third Axis drive got under way, it looked as if the drive would stop short on the Libyan-Egyptian border but spurred by the War of Greater East Asia the British-held port of Tobruk was finally reoccupied. Despite the re-enforcements and adequate supplies with which the Tobruk garrison had been strengthened by the British during the six months' lull, it surrendered after one day of actual fighting. Our allies continued its lightning advance into Marsa Matruh, and there they succeeded in capturing a considerable quantity of enemy booties.

The important British outpost of El Alamein, the first line of defense which guards the great naval base of Alexandria, was also evacuated by the British. At no time in the past was Alexandria more threatened, and fearing the Axis air attacks against the vulnerable British naval crafts anchored in the harbor, the fleet was withdrawn to Haifa and Cyprus. By virtue of these British withdrawals the central Mediterranean, west of the island of Crete, fell completely under Axis domination. The tension on the line of communication between Italy and North Africa was considerably reduced. The British, on the other hand, lost the heretofore free movement of the west-east traffic on the Mediterranean. They were now forced to take the long sea route by way of the Red Sea and around the Cape of Good Hope to reach the British Isles.

Renewed Offensive Seen

It is clearly evident that while the Germans and Italians, will soon renew their offensive against Alexandria and the Suez Canal and thereby terminate the Egyptian campaign, the British too will exert every ounce of their weakened strength to check the Axis drive.

Since the opening of the Egyptian campaign, new interests have been aroused amongst the nations in the Middle East. It is a layman's knowledge that to gain the favor of Egyptian sentiment is of utmost importance to both combatants. In this connection, it must be remembered that although Egypt is an independent nation which she became in 1922, in reality, she is still under British Protectorate. And it was the British pressure that forced the government of Egypt to sever her relations with the Axis countries much against her will when the present conflict broke out.

No sooner had the Axis forces penetrated the Egyptian border in pursuit of the fleeing British, concerted official statements were issued from both Berlin and Rome. Both statements emphatically clarified that the Egyptian independence shall be respected and that the British and not the Egyptians were the enemies of the Axis Powers. Anti-British sentiment is growing in Egypt and already, several clashes between British soldiers and native Egyptians have been reported.

The outcome of the Egyptian campaign will have a tremendous bearing on the whole aspect of the Second World War. For instance, it can be inferred from the statement made by Bonaparte Napoleon while he was a prisoner in St. Helena that the distance from Egypt to the Indus River in India was closer than the distance from Paris to Moscow; and he deeply lamented that he did not push on to India during his invasion of Egypt. This would have surely cornered Britain and enabled him to dictate his own terms of peace. Perhaps Napoleon's military genius was too speculative or advanced, in relation with all other things, to consider that such a wide-scale stratagem would have been possible. But today, in the era when science has made remarkable progress, especially in aeronautics and mechanics, Napoleon's dream may not be just an empty dream.

Invasion of Syria

In the First World War the British experienced a bitter lesson when the Turkish army crossed the desert of the Sinai Peninsula to attack the Suez Canal on February 1, 1915. The Turks scored a partial success and although they were forced to retreat north of Palestine, they did so only after inflicting heavy losses on the British. Having no desire to repeat such a campaign either in the event of Turkish entrance into the war against the Allies, the British concentrated large forces in the strategic areas north of Palestine and Trans-Jordan in June, 1941. Then on June 8, they invaded Syria.

The resistance offered by the overseas Vichy forces was overcome and the British joined hands with their comrades who had advanced from Iraq to consolidate their position in the north. In the meantime, Turkey maintained strict neutrality by refusing passage of German-Italian re-enforcements and supplies to Syria via their country. The Vichy naval unit which rushed to the aid was sunk by British warships and a month later, July 12, the defenders of Syria capitulated. Syria is now administered by the de Gaullist follower, Governor-General Jean Catroux.

Excluding the shore-line along the coast of Syria, the region is a semi-desert plateau with the mountain range running parallel with the coast. There is nothing that would obstruct the operation of mechanized units. But further inland in the Trans-Jordan River area, a deep valley prevents any smooth west-east communications.

Iraq was formerly under Turkish rule and was also a scene of much trouble for the British during the last war. In May of last year, the British violated Iraq's territorial integrity to invade the land. Premier Ali Ghailani immediately gathered his small army and tried to resist the superior British force. But with no outside re-enforcements forthcoming, Premier Ghailani was forced to accept the British terms of peace to prevent further shedding of unnecessary Iraqi blood. A pro-British government was formed and British troops were stationed at various points. Nevertheless, Iraq's native population is highly anti-British and the people are awaiting an opportune day when they can rise to knock off the British yoke.

One of the very few countries which observed strict neutrality during 1915-18, was Iran. The same attitude was pursued by Iran until she was attacked by both Britain and the Soviet Union on August 25, 1941. Before sanguinary battles had a chance to take place, the King of Iran proclaimed a truce three days after the enemy invasion. Two factors prompted the British and the Soviets to take action in Iran. First, to control the trans-Iran railway which runs through the country from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea so as to enable transportation of Anglo-American aids to the Soviet Union; and secondly, to control the rich Iranian oil fields. Recent dispatches have revealed that American troops are now being stationed in the Iran oil districts.

Together with Iran's annual oil output of 10,000,000 tons and Iraq's 4,000,000 tons, this oil supply is indispensable to the British army and navy in the Middle East. If our allies were to occupy these two important sources of oil supplies, the only source from where the British can obtain about a million tons of oil will be India and the island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. But due to the ever tightening Japanese grip in these areas, the British will have no easy time hauling away the yields.

The bond of Mohammedanism was brought closer when Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan concluded a non-aggression treaty in February, 1936. Yet today, Turkey and Afghanistan are the only two remaining neutral countries in the Middle East.

Status of Afghanistan

Afghanistan is bound on the north by the Turkmen and on the east and south by British India. For this geographical reason, the country has been placed in a very delicate position.

Although Turkey has signed a cordial relations treaty with Britain, she has been maintaining strict neutrality, despite the efforts of Britain and Soviet Russia to win her over into their respective camps. Turkey possesses an army of about 700,000 picked men. Lately she has spread out her railway and road systems. The country is large and her rugged topography offers an excellent natural barrier against enemy invasions.

The outcome of the battle of Egypt will have a definite influence on the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Hejaz. Hejaz is of special importance because the city of Mecca, is within its border and its long western shore line is bordered by the strategic Red Sea.

The actual situation at both the eastern and North African fronts today favors the Axis Powers. Coupled with these tactical advantages the Allies' Indian forces have already lost the will to continue the battle and the Mohammedan sentiments are ever rising against the British. So, the day may not be far off when the Middle East will be entirely cleared of all British influences.

A Sketch

A cloud of blossom
Far and near;
Then sweet and cleat,
What bell is that
That charms my ear?
Ueno?
Asakusa?

The Pond

Basho

An old-time pond, from out
whose shadowed depth
Is heard the plash where some
lithe frog leaps in!

WANG TAKES STEPS TO IMPROVE FARMING SITUATION IN CHINA

Chincse Farmers in the Past Were Exploited by Unscrupulous Provincial Officials

By TETSUNOSHIN UEKI
(From the Keikoku)

China is an agricultural country, 80 per cent of her 450,000,000 people being farmers, but her agriculture is not at all in a prosperous condition. The primary cause of her agricultural depression is that farming is being carried on a small scale by small farmers or peasants who are being exploited by a small number of rich farmers. The inefficiency of farming implements and means of production are simply appalling.

Agriculturally, China may be divided into the central, southern and northern districts. The first two are rice-producing areas while the latter mainly produces cereals. In central China, small farm owners and peasants predominate, while in southern China, a small number of big land owners practically control the agricultural industry, the great number of peasants being under the control of these few rich farmers. The area under cultivation in southern China is most limited, whereas, in northern China, there are many comparatively large farmlands as well as a considerable number of farms run by independent small farmers, so that the area under cultivation is naturally large. However, generally speaking, the area cultivated by each household in China is limited, this being only 15.8 se (which corresponds to our 9 tan 8 se). The average land areas under cultivation in the four major agricultural sections of China are:

Five provinces of northern China—18.6 se, four provinces in the middle of the Yangtze basin—13.6 se, Kwangtung-Kwangsi Provinces—12.1 se and Chahar-Suiyuan Provinces—14.15 se. These data reveal the fact that a huge population depends upon an infinitesimally small area of land for its livelihood.

Small Land, Small Income

The cause of the small-scale Chinese agriculture may be traced to the fact that land owners in China traditionally do not care to carry on agriculture on a large scale nor do they invest a large amount of money for the utilization of their lands. Most of them are merchants or money-lenders who make it a practice to deprive small farmers of their lands by loans and foreclosures and dispose of them at a great profit or rent them piecemeal on exorbitant terms. Under these circumstances, the small farmers and tenant farmers are always in a financially precarious position. As most of the lands available for agriculture are monopolized by a small number of rich farmers, there are many farmers who do not own a single plot of land. According to the "Zengoku Chosa Hokoku Yoko" (report of the results of the various investigations in China), the farmers who are working on lands they have rented or leased constitute 37.2 per cent of the whole farming population of the country. The area of the farms these peasants rent averages only 18.01 se per capital, which yields an income of only 26.38 yuan. When the value of the part of the produce which is to be set aside for his own consumption is deducted from his income, the average peasant will find a deficit of 45.62 yuan compared with the amount he requires for his living. That is why the Chinese peasants are compelled to do some side work, such as weaving, etc. In fact, the greater part of the small farmers in China are in a miserable condition, while the land owners and rich farmers who are exploiting them are financially, economically and socially predominant in the country. If these peasants are to be emancipated from the exploitation of the heartless landlords, it is essential that an ideal rural system, possessing the conditions absolutely necessary for an increase in the production of land, i.e. improved agricultural technique, etc, should be established.

Heavy Taxation

The second cause of the agricultural depression in China is heavy taxation. Every regime of China has depended on direct taxation for its revenue. The tax-burden of the agricultural population has therefore been extremely heavy, since both the administrators and the warlord began a relentless extortion of money from the massess. Taxation, first, was imposed on farmproducts by the provinces, particularly by unscrupulous low-class provincial officials. The prefectural governors were, however, utterly ignorant of how the taxes have been collected and how and where the records were kept. The provincial governments, having no independent source of revenue, were obliged to finance their administration by double taxation, i.e., prefectural taxes were levied on top of national taxation, such as farm tax, peace-preservation tax, autonomy tax, census tax, etc. numbering several hundreds. The total prefectural revenue exceeded the amount derived from direct national tax. What should not be overlooked in this connection is that the increased provincial revenue through these double taxes has made no contribution to the productivity of the agricultural industry, as a substantial part of the taxes collected has gone into the pockets of unscrupulous officials. There has been no means of ascertaining the accuracy of the taxes levied, as the farm lands have not been surveyed for a long period and the relative records have been scattered and lost.

Another important problem to be solved for the construction of a more sturdy agriculture in China is the elimination of all people who have been buying up farmers' products at low prices and have been reaping unreasonable profits by re-selling them at high prices to firms in the various commercial centers. These avaricious people include land owners and rich farmers. In fact, the exploitation of the small farmers at the hands of the unscrupulous middle men, coupled with the various adverse effects upon their economy due to Chungking military operations—stoppage of communications and extreme difficulty attending the acquisition of their daily necessities, etc. has thrown the poor Chinese peasants into the depths of destitution.

New Spirit Necessary

One more problem which has not yet been considered is the necessity of imbuing the Chinese farmers with a national spirit. They have been indifferent to the destinies of their country. They have had no desire beyond a reduction in their taxes and maintenance of a peaceful life.

The first question the new National Government of China has taken up for the construction of a new Chinese agriculture has been improvement and renovation of the "Nogyo Gassaku-sha" (a cooperative society for the improvement of the rural economy in China). The progress which this institution has made in both the northern and central districts of China is remarkable. It has commenced the loaning of funds to farmers for their spring farming work, facilitation in the exchange of goods, in order to expedite the revival of the moribund rural communities. It seeks to emancipate the farmers from the exploitation of the avaricious land owners and rich farmers. The new Government has also abolished the various vicious taxes, taken steps to put in order the financial administration of every province under its control. Besides, it has enforced many other powerful and intelligent measures looking to the construction of an ideal home land.

In the Periodicals

Keikoku, Vol. 9, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Zaisei Joho-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Keynote of Development of East Asia, World War and Reform of Domestic Structure, Those Who Act Against New World Order, Mission of Japan Youth Organization, Mission of China's New National Movement, Development of China's New National Movement, Youth's Movement in Manchoukuo, Young People's Movement of Thailand, Meaning of Establishment of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, People in Central China, America's Counter Offensive Analyzed, Second Front Tangled, Significance of Mengchiang, Natural Resources of Mengchiang, and Traffic of Mengchiang.

Diamond, Vol. 30, No. 31 dated November 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Diamond-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Manchoukuo's Economy, Long-Term War and Security of Foodstuffs, Fighting Front in Africa, and Various Problems of Adjustment of Enterprises.

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 6, No. 29 dated October 30, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. The magazine contains all important news items at home and abroad, covering the period of mid-October from October 11 to 20, 1942.

Yamato-Damashi

(Soul of Japan)
Motoori

O sacred Isles! Would strangers know
The Spirit of Yamato's hero race?
Point where the cherry-blossoms blow,
Veiling the rugged mountain's frowning face.
Sun-flushed and heavenly fair,
Scenting the morning air!

The Full Moon

Basho

Ah! this full moon! Would I could knock tonight
At sacred Midera's ancient gate,
Bathed in the misty radiance of her light.